FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 039 26 February 1979

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

Disarmament Forums a Clash of 'Diametrically Opposed Trends' [Kornilov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 10 Feb] AA 1
TASS Reports U.S., USSR SALT Delegations Meet 21 Feb AA 2

CSCE/MBFR

Maslov Says West Must Make Compromise at MBFR Talks BB 1
FRG Complicates West's 'Unconstructive Position' at Vienna BB 1

GENERAL

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' [Kachanov, Shchedrov, Khokhlov] A 1
  PRC Aggression Against SRV A 1
  Camp David Talks A 5
  Events in Iran A 6
UN Security Council Session Held on SRV Invasion A 7
  Soviet Protest A 7
  25 Feb Reportage A 9
  26 Feb Reportage A 10
Conference on Solidarity With Southern Africa Opens A 11

UNITED STATES

Further Reportage on Carter Speech in Atlanta B 1
  Comments on SALT B 1
  Repeats PRC Assertion B 1
  Encouragement of Chinese Aggression [PRAVDA 22 Feb] B 1
U.S. Role, Behavior on PRC Attack Criticized B 2
  Dmitriyev on Foreknowledge B 2
  U.S. 'Moral Responsibility' [Zorin] B 3
  U.S. Leaning Toward Beijing [Sturua in IZVESTIYA 22 Feb] B 5
  N.Y. Demonstration on U.S. Connivance [Gerasichev] B 6
U.S. Zionist Lobby Hurts Israel's True Interests B 7
Jackson's Fear of 'Communist Menace' in Mideast Derived [Tyssovsky] B 8
U.S.-Latin American Relations Must Be Based on Equality [Kremnev] B 9
Protocol on Cooperation in Ocean Research With U.S. Signed B 10

CHINA

Visit of Western Officials to Beijing Viewed C 1
  Viktorov Commentary C 1
  Treasury Secretary Blumenthal's Visit C 2
  UK Industry Secretary's Visit [(Savchenko), Kobaladze] C 2

Further Commentary on PRC's Invasion of SRV C 3
- PRC Banks on West's Connivance [Lomeyko in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 21 Feb] C 3
- Playing China Card a Mistake [Kozyakov] C 5
- U.S. Flirtation With Beijing [Andronov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 21 Feb] C 6
- Soltan Comments on U.S. Stance C 8
- PRC-U.S. Collusion [Kozyakov] C 8
- PRC's 'Obedience' to Imperialism [Mulatov] C 9

Kulikov: Socialist Countries Cannot Ignore PRC's Aggression C 10

EAST EUROPE

Soviet Forces Said To Have Been Moved to Bulgaria [Vienna] D 1
- BTA Refutes REUTER D 1

Yugoslav Paper Cited on USSR's Patience Toward PRC D 1

GDR Foreign Minister To Visit USSR Late Feb-Early March D 1

WEST EUROPE

UK Should Reconsider Policy on Arms Sales to PRC [Orekhov in PRAVDA 22 Feb] E 1

Norwegian Defense Official Holst Ends USSR Visit [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 20 Feb] E 1

Gromyko Meets With FRG Ambassador Wieck 22 Feb E 2

Romanov Sees Off Finland's Sorsa at End of Visit E 2

Briefs: French Visitors in Ukraine E 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Commentary, Reportage on Developments in Iran Continue F 1
- Khomeyni Says Bakhtiar Flees Abroad F 1
- Shah Loses Iranian Citizenship F 1
- Shah Subsidizes Counterrevolutionaries F 1
- Plots Against Revolution F 1
- South African Oil Halt F 2
- More Arrests; U.S. Bribes Charge F 2
- Life Returning to Normal F 3

Soviet Media Continue Comments on Camp David Talks F 4
- Camp David Talks Suspended F 4
- Timoshkin: Cairo's Dilemma F 4
- Mideast 'Military-Economic Bloc'[(Savchenko), Soltan] F 5
- Carter on Egypt as 'Policeman' F 6
- Camp David Plot F 7

TASS Assesses Cancellation of Saudi Leaders Visits to U.S. F 8

Moscow Views Relations Between Soviet Union, Saudi Arabia F 9

Zhukov Sees Interparty Unity as Key to Iraqi Successes [PRAVDA 16 Feb] F 10

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Nkomo on Role of Communists in Liberation Movements H 1

South Africa Offers Aid to Europeans in Rhodesia, Namibia [Mikhaylov] H 1

U.S., UK Preparing Military Operation To Aid Rhodesia [Voytsekhovskiy] H 2
Commentary Criticizes Britain for Hypocrisy on Rhodesia [(Belkin)] H 3
Ethiopian-Sudanese Talks Underway in Sierra Leone H 4
Zambia, Angola, Zaire Hold Kinshasa Economic Meeting H 4
OAU Committee on Uganda-Tanzania Conflict Meets H 4
OAU Ministerial Council Meeting Opens in Nairobi [Skobelev, Osipov] H 5
West To Blame for Zaire's Difficult Economic Straits H 5
Neocolonialism, Not Religion, Main Cause of Chad Unrest [Nikonov in IZVESTIYA 21 Feb] H 6

INDOCHINA

Continued Reportage on Chinese Invasion of Vietnam L 1
    PRC Massing Troops on Border L 1
    Chinese Expanding Aggression [Lavrentyev] L 1
    Security Council Meeting L 2
    USSR Will Honor Commitments L 2
    TASS 24 Feb Roundup Report L 3
    Correspondent Reports From Front [Krichevskiy] L 6
Cambodian Delegation Led by Ros Samay Concludes Visit L 6
    Meets With Zamyanin, Others [PRAVDA 21 Feb] L 6
    Samay Speaks on Soviet TV L 7
    Delegation Leaves for Hungary L 7

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Cuba's Raul Castro Presents State Honor to Kosygin N 1
CPSU Delegation Departs Moscow for Panama N 1
    Meets President, Party Officials N 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Ustinov Election Speech Warns of Armed Forces Readiness R 1
Historian Attacks Arguments of 'Ukrainian Nationalists' R 4
Ukrainian 'Liberation' Organizations in West Denounced R 5
Kosygin Receives Honors, Greetings on 75th Birthday R 6
    Party, State Greetings [PRAVDA 21 Feb] R 6
    October Revolution Order [PRAVDA 21 Feb] R 7
Dismissal of Raykom Secretaries Shows Need for Exactingness [Editorial in PRAVDA 5 Feb] R 7
Supreme Soviet Panel Scores PRC Invasion, Examines Election [PRAVDA 20 Feb] R 8
Personnel Reshuffles in Estonian Rayon Reported [SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA 3 Feb] R 10
Kazakh Internal Affairs Ministry Aide Retires, Replaced [KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 7 Feb] R 10
G.I. Obaturov Promoted to Army General by Supreme Soviet [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 20 Feb] R 10

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1078 Earth Satellite Launched 22 Feb U 1
New Parameters for Salyut-6 Orbital Station Provided U 1
Manned Soyuz-32 Spaceship Launched 25 Feb in USSR U 1
Further Reports on Activity, Background of Soyuz-32 U 1
    Cosmonaut Training Chief's Remarks [Zheleznov] U 1
    Preparations for Flight [Zheleznov] U 2
    Biography of Cosmonauts U 3
    Second Day in Orbit U 3

DISARMAMENT FORUMS A CLASH OF 'DIAMETRICALLY OPPOSED TRENDS'

LD190945 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Feb 79 p 1 LD

[Yuriy Kornilov international review: "As the Times Dictate"]

[Text] Among the international problems troubling the world, none is more important and urgent than that of curbing the arms race. Human conscience cannot reconcile itself to the fact that stocks of weapons have now been accumulated worldwide, sufficient to destroy every living thing, that the states' annual military spending is reaching the astronomic sum of $400 billion, and that over 50 million persons are involved in the military sphere. Mankind is now confronted by these alternatives: Either the arms race is halted and reversed and peaceful principles firmly and irreversibly established in interstate relations, or else matters will proceed in the direction of new and very dangerous brinkmanship, with all its negative consequences for detente.

Disarmament problems are at present being discussed at various international forums and everywhere the Soviet Union, loyal to its principled policy of peace, is purposefully and consistently advocating the strengthening of detente and disarmament, to the point of general and complete disarmament. This is precisely the line our country is pursuing in the enlarged Disarmament Committee, which recently resumed its work at Geneva on such fundamental problems as nuclear disarmament measures, total cessation of nuclear weapon tests, prohibiting creation of new mass destruction weapons, including neutron weapons, and reduction of military budgets. The Soviet Union's position on these problems is well known: Our country favors total prohibition of nuclear waspons and their removal from states' arsenals as well as the simultaneous prohibition of general use of force. The international public actively supports the working document submitted for the committee's examination by the delegations of the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, concerning talks on ending all forms of nuclear weapons production and the gradual reduction of these stocks up to their complete liquidation.

The USSR also approaches the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, whose 17th round resumed on 31 January, from the same positions--the need to strive resolutely and persistently for political detente to be supplemented by military detente. In seeking to reveal prospects in the matter of reducing dangerous military confrontation in the center of Europe, the Soviet Union and the other socialist states advanced new important and constructive proposals last June covering the whole complex of problems under discussion that will insure equality of the two sides' armed forces in the region subject to reductions encompassing a substantial lowering of their present levels.

But how did the West respond? It took up what is, at the very least, a strange position, virtually abandoning discussion and advancing demands for "asymmetric" (that is nonequivalent--for the socialist countries) troop reductions. Of course, the West's pretensions to secure one-sided military advantages cannot be accepted, but as a result of these maneuvers, the Vienna debate that has already lasted almost 6 years continues to drag on and, taking advantage of this, the NATO countries are building up the numerical strength of their troops in central Europe. Thus, in 1977-1978 U.S. Armed Forces stationed in the FRG were increased by 34,800, and the number of brigades in the West German Bundeswehr has increased in recent years from 33 to 36.

It is well known how important it would be for the reduction of world military confrontation if progress were achieved at the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic offensive arms. At these talks, too, the USSR has purposefully and persistently advocated and does advocate progress and headway--none other than U.S. President J. Carter stated recently that the Soviet side is "conducting the negotiations conscientiously." But what is retarding progress? Of course, this is not merely a matter of the complexity of the subject. The answer to the question posed should be sought in the bellicose statements of those U.S. "hawks" who, in forcefully advocating unrestrained buildup of U.S. military might, are intensively whipping up a false thesis about SALT-II being allegedly advantageous to only one side--the Soviet Union--and intimidating Americans with the imaginary "dangers" for the United States which allegedly lurk in this agreement. The answer to this question ought also to be sought in utterances by those U.S. figures (in particular, among the Republican Party leaders) who, in an attempt to hinder the talks' success, are proposing at the very least strange--to put it mildly--demands that a SALT-II agreement be "pegged" to problems totally unrelated to it. The press states that the U.S. opponents of SALT-II grew even more active after the recent visit to the United States by Deng Xiaoping, who was given full scope by the Washington administration for attacks against detente and for shameless slanders against the USSR.

Thus, facts attest that, as a rule, both at disarmament forums themselves and especially around these forums there is evidence of a clash between two lines, two approaches, and two diametrically opposed trends. On the one hand, there is the line of the USSR and the other socialist countries, consistently pursuing a course toward strengthening detente and curbing the arms race; the November 1978 Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact member states' Political Consultative Committee confirmed once again that there is no type of weapon which the USSR and its allies would not be prepared to limit or reduce on the basis of strict observance of the principle of nondetriment to the security of any country. This course is actively supported by the world public, as is convincingly evidenced by the results of the Berlin WPC session that ended recently and which made a fervent appeal to the world's peoples to halt the arms race.

On the other hand there is evidence of a diametricaly opposed line which attests that certain imperialist circles uninterested in detente are utterly unable to rid themselves of the dream of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries and, taking cover behind fabrications about a mythical "Soviet threat," are seeking to revive, with respect to socialist states, the bankrupt imperialist "from a position of strength" policy. Is this not indicated by the decisions of the Washington NATO Council session, which drew up a long-term program for adding to the arms race spiral by spending an additional $80 billion--no more and no less?

The socialist states have made and are making a great constructive contribution to the work of disarmament forums and are launching initiatives capable of surmounting the obstacles that have been encountered. In the future they are prepared to act in the same spirit.

It stands to reason that achieving practical agreements requires not just words but also real, concrete deeds and also requires a genuinely constructive approach by all participants. And here the ball is in the West's court.

TASS REPORTS U.S., USSR SALT DELEGATIONS MEET 21 FEB

LD211112 Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, Feb 21, TASS--A regular meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the United States took place here today at the Soviet-American negotiations on limiting strategic offensive weapons.

MASLOV SAYS WEST MUST MAKE COMPROMISES AT MBFR TALKS

LD171328 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, February 17, TASS--TASS correspondent, Igor Maslov reports:

One of the key issues at the current talks on mutual force and arms reductions in central Europe is what the concrete contribution of each state to the resolution of the problems under discussion is going to be.

As a TASS correspondent was told in the circles of participants in the talks, the socialist countries are ready to make clear individual commitments with the aim of ensuring reciprocity and equivalence in troop cuts. According to them, the cuts shall be proportional to their military potentials and be placed on record in the future treaty.

But the Western countries, with the exception of the USA, stubbornly refuse to make similar commitments. They insist that the contribution of each of the West European countries and Canada shall be determined not according to an agreement with the socialist states, but behind closed doors within NATO. At the same time they demand that the Soviet Union make a contractual commitment to carry out cuts in concrete volumes, and even that the names of specific military units--divisions--be given.

One cannot help noticing that the FRG, having a large contingent of troops in central Europe, is most persistently pressing for this unjustified and inequitable line. Such an approach clearly creates obstacles in the way of progress at the Vienna talks.

Trying to justify their unconstructive stand in the eyes of West European public, the Western countries have recently had recourse to manoeuvring. On these days the Western press quotes Ernest Jung, head of the FRG delegation at the Vienna talks, as claiming that he made on December 13 last year important supplements to his stand and expressed the readiness of some West European countries and Canada to make an "essential contribution" to a reduction of their troops.

But as a matter of fact the phrase an "essential contribution" is called upon to give a semblance of some concession, since no specific individual commitments are envisaged, as before, for the Western states, with the exception of the United States, without which no agreement can be reached in Vienna. Thus, Ernest Jung's attempt to prove that the West has allegedly made a "big step" forward to meet the socialist states is inconsistent. As a matter of fact, it is the socialist states which made a considerable compromise in their proposals of June 8, 1978, and the West must, at last, answer the important June initiative of the USSR, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

FRG COMPLICATES WEST'S 'UNCONSTRUCTIVE POSITION' AT VIENNA

LD012350 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German to Germany 1830 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Ambassador Jung, the head of the West German delegation to the Vienna negotiations, recently gave a news conference for the foreign press. The gist of his statement was that his delegation was doing all it could to further, and not to put a brake on the negotiations. He was probably constrained to give this press conference. The position of the Western countries, including the Federal Republic, is being criticized at home and abroad. Herr Jung tried to say that the Federal Republic's decision was not responsible for the deadlock at the negotiations. But his statement lacked the ring of conviction.

Who, indeed, is putting a brake on the negotiations? Last summer the socialist countries put forward constructive proposals which took account of Western wishes. The Warsaw Pact countries agreed to the equal force levels on which their Western partners had insisted. They also agreed to confine themselves for the time being to the reduction of land forces and, in the first phase, to reduce Soviet and American forces in proportion to their number. In short, all major issues were resolved and a real opportunity for reaching agreement was offered.

What was the Western response? Officially, no answer has yet been given to these proposals. Does this not indicate deliberate Western delay? The NATO representatives once again launched the inadequate notion of asymmetrical disarmament. The dispute about numbers was renewed. To this already unconstructive position the Federal Republic of Germany added other complications. Under the proposed agreement it refuses to undertake any commitment to reduce the Bundeswehr's potential. It proposes equal (?ceilings for the forces) of each side. Each side would then at its discretion lay down reduction quotas for individual countries. The Federal Republic believes that, within the collective ceiling, some countries could enlarge their military potential if others reduce theirs.

Such a view is contrary to the essence and main task of the negotiations. Within equal force level ceilings, each participant should undertake concrete commitments to reduce forces and cannot restore, let alone exceed, his former numerical force level. This is the only right and equitable approach. There would be no discrimination. All participants would have the same rights and obligations. The FRG's claim conceals a desire to shelter behind the backs of others and evade force reduction. The military concepts preached by the West German representatives at Vienna reflect the sentiments of military circles in the FRG who seek a dominant role in NATO for the Federal Republic. Will continued temporizing at the negotiations serve the Federal Republic's national interests? Clearly the answer is no. The issue at Vienna is not so much force reduction; something much more important is at stake. Europe has reached a stage when political relaxation should coalesce with military detente. If it does not, the cause of detente may suffer a setback. This would tend to aggravate the danger of military conflict.

The experience of recent years shows that the Federal Republic has earned huge dividends from detente. It was only under the conditions of detente that it was able to normalize its relations with socialist Europe and end its onesided orientation. It was only in a climate of detente that it became a UN member. Its international reputation has grown and its voice is heeded in West and East. Therefore it is in the interest of the Federal Republic to promote detente and to contribute to progress at the Vienna negotiations.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD251820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 25 Feb 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov, all-union radio commentator, with Ivan Mikhaylovich Shchedrov, special PRAVDA correspondent, and Nikolay Petrovich Khokhlov, IZVESTIYA observer]

[Text] [Kachanov] Hello, comrades. At the moment the attention of the whole world is riveted on the northern regions of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Maoist leadership of Beijing has launched insolent and cynical aggression here. To the long-suffering land of Vietnam, which has not yet managed to recover from the long war for its national independence and dignity with the imperialist states of the West and their puppets, war has come again. On 17 February, Chinese troops invaded Vietnamese territory and they are still carrying out combat operations there. From press, radio and TV reports you comrades know that the Vietnamese Armed Forces, People's Militia and border guards are giving a worthy rebuff to the presumptuous aggressor.

This week, as reports from Tehran testify, the formation of the government of Iran has virtually been completed. Events in this country following the victory of the national democratic revolution continue to elicit great interest as before. In this connection I would like to say that this relates not only to the internal events there but also to everything that is linked with the qualitatively new external political situation which has arisen as a result of these events.

At Camp David, the U.S. President's country residence, or retreat as they call it, the latest Egyptian-Israeli meeting is taking place at the foreign ministry level. Or, to tell the truth, on the Egyptian side is Prime Minister Khalil, who only on the eve of this meeting was presented with the portfolio of leader of the foreign affairs department. Let us recall in passing that three preceding ministers of foreign affairs have resigned one after the other as a mark of disagreement with the policy of President as-Sadat, who is effectively betraying the interests of the Arab nations. Despite the conditions of strict secrecy, it has become known that Washington is, on this occasion, too, continuing to exert pressure on Egypt in an attempt to bring it round to the Israeli conditions of a separate deal.

And so, Vietnam, Iran and the Middle East: These are the subjects of today's roundtable discussion, in which Ivan Mikhaylovich Shchedrov, special PRAVDA correspondent, and Nikolay Petrovich Khokhlov, IZVESTIYA observer, are taking part.

PRC Aggression Against Vietnam

In our press, comrades, a statement by the Soviet Government was published in connection with the Chinese aggression against Socialist Vietnam. As you know, the conviction was expressed in it that the heroic Vietnamese nation is capable of standing up for itself on this occasion, too; the more so as they have reliable friends. The Soviet Union will fulfill all the commitments taken upon itself in the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Soviet Government statement says that Beijing's aggression against Socialist Vietnam is a direct result of the policy of blackmail and pressure which the Chinese authorities have pursued for a number of years in respect to Southeast Asia in general and to Vietnam in particular. I shall ask Ivan Mikhaylovich Shchedrov, who worked for a long time as PRAVDA correspondent in Southeast Asia, including, if I am not mistaken, about 12 years in Vietnam, to talk in greater detail about this adventurist policy.

[Shchedrov] Today I would like to dwell on the following question. The Chinese propaganda and those who, so to speak, sing its tune, are now trying to convince the entire world that this action of aggression against Vietnam is, if you please, a one-off punitive action and are now making attempts to make out that this is nothing terrible; the punitive action will be over soon and everything will quiet down. But this is not the case. The facts show that the aggression--this aggression which China is carrying out at the present moment against Vietnam--was prepared long before and, many, many years before the Chinese divisions crossed the Chinese-Vietnamese border. I would like to recall some of the facts which convincingly testify that present-day China, the Maoist leaders of China, have been pursuing a policy of hegemonism in the region for a long time and have been preparing for it gradually for 25 years.

In 1954 maps were published in school textbooks in China and many territories of Southeast Asia, South Asia and our Soviet Union were included in the map of China for the first time; territories which, in the opinion of the Maoist leaders of China, must belong to the PRC. The grounds for this was the fact that at one time, 1000 years, 1500 years and 400 years ago they belonged to the Chinese, the Chinese conquerors; that is, to the Middle Kingdom which in those years occupied many territories of independent countries, including, by the way, Vietnam. Then at a secret session of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in August 1965 Mao Zedong made a similar statement. Here is what he said: We must without fail secure for ourselves South Vietnam, Southeast Asia, including countries like Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, Singapore. A region like Southeast Asia is very rich. It is very rich in mineral deposits. It is well worth making an outlay in order to obtain it. In the future this area will be very useful for the development of Chinese industry. This way it will be possible to fully recover one's losses.

Naturally this speech was kept secret and the world did not learn of this secret until 1975, 10 years later. I would like to recall what happened in August 1965. The war was already blazing in Vietnam. The aggressors were landing their first divisions. At that time the Soviet Union was proposing the creation of a united international front--an anti-imperialist front for the support of Vietnam. China declared that it would not join such a front and that the Vietnamese people themselves would destroy the imperialist aggressors by relying on their own forces alone. The Soviet Union proposed that the Vietnamese Army be equipped with the latest weapons. But the Chinese announced that American imperialism was a paper tiger and that the heroic Vietnamese people would utterly defeat America. At the same time Mao Zedong made a speech at a secret closed meeting in which he spoke of the real plans of the Chinese expansionists vis-a-vis that area, vis-a-vis Vietnam.

A war was on in Vietnam and the Chinese were already landing troops on the Paracel Islands. At the beginning of 1975 when the Indochinese people's struggle had just ended in victory, a task force from Kampuchea put together by the Maoists seized the Vietnamese island of Phu Quoc and moved the entire population from there. This is how the implementation of the plans of aggression and the preparations for large-scale aggression against Vietnam commenced. Initially this aggression was being prepared from the southern front, from Kampuchea, which had been turned by the Maoists into a springboard for armed provocations against both Vietnam and Laos and neighboring Thailand which had embarked on a course toward detente.

[Kachanov] Indeed, on the southern border of Vietnam, Beijing opened up a real front in the shape of the provocative sorties carried out by the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea. The journalist Wilfred Burchett writes that he himself experienced bombardments by Pol Pot troops when he was in the Vietnamese province of Tay Ninh at the end of last year.

He saw entire Vietnamese villages that had literally been wiped off the face of the earth. The Vietnamese Government was forced to evacuate over 1 million inhabitants, 1.25 million to be exact, from the border zone to insure their safety. Even the Kampuchean leaders of that time made no secret of the fact that they were sending their troops into the neighboring country. Here is what Pol Pot himself stated to the Washington POST exactly 21 months ago, on 23 December: We are attacking them in order to stop them from infiltrating certain areas of our territory. Consider the statement: We are attacking in order to stop them from infiltrating our territory. This represents above all a most eloquent admission of the fact that the so-called Vietnamese interference in Kampuchean affairs, which certain organs of the Western press have been loudly trumpeting since the end of last year at Beijing's prompting, simply could not have taken place. The purest falsehood, as the saying goes. And this is confirmed by none other than Pol Pot himself. And second, we have before us that same old Chinese tactic of preemptive punitive strikes. Without Beijing's support or, more accurately--its orders, Pol Pot would not have decided on them on his own accord. But in fact he made no decisions. His thinking was done for him behind the high walls of the Zhongnanhai. What, if I may venture, are some 7 to 8 million Kampuchean's to thepresent Chinese Mandarins? They are merely good as objects for an experiment. But this experiment is perhaps the most monstrous in the history of mankind. And Pol Pot himself is but a guinea pig taught by his Chinese trainers to feed on the blood of his fellow brothers.

Thus, all those Western demagogues who continue to call the overthrown regime the legal government of Kampuchea do so without any grounds whatever. The people that rose up have put an end to this criminal experiment and have created their own popular government which is the sole legal authority in Kampuchea; legal both juridically and morally. And this is why, it seems to me, the West's attempts to link China's present aggression against heroic Vietnam to the so-called Vietnamese infiltration of Kampuchea can have none other than provocative aims.

[Shchedrov] I would like to remind you of a number of other factors. First, more than 2 1/2 years ago the problem of the Hoaqiao [Overseas Chinese] arose in Vietnam. When in the course of the revolution the bourgeoisie was being expropriated in Southern Vietnam, it was none other than China that came out in support of it and, as it happens, this bourgeoisie consisted mainly of people of Chinese origin. And the provocations, both on the borders and the provocative sending of vessels to fetch alleged refugees, without Vietnam's permission, date back to that period. Then came the following steps. You will remember that during the summer China stopped giving assistance to Vietnam and called back all its specialists last summer, that is, 6 months before the emergence of the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea, i.e. when this was not the issue at all. But already assistance was being refused and the border situation was being aggravated. Not long before the present conflict, which is now entering its second week, rail communications were stopped between China and Vietnam under the pretext of repairs. All this was in preparation for aggression. Division after division was brought to the Vietnamese-Chinese border. What is particularly interesting is where these divisions were coming from. They were being taken from that part of the front which is facing Taiwan. China and the United States had come to an agreement with regard to Taiwan on a compromise basis and now these released detachments, a 100,000 strong grouping, were being transferred to the border with Vietnam.

[Kachanov] Now the Chinese have apparently concentrated around 30 of their regular army divisions in the area of the Chinese-Vietnamese frontier.

[Shchedrov] What is more, the concentrations of troops were carried out in 2 weeks, which means it was a swift concentration of troops on the border.

And now the total number of regular Chinese Army personnel in that area can be estimated at around 360,000 men. They are under direct orders from the Chinese Army central headquarters in Beijing and the troops are armed to the teeth under the most experienced command. And, as has become known, the overall leadership in this action in Vietnam is being implemented by Shiyou, member of the Politburo and one of the closest devotees of Deng Xiaoping. From the latest facts it emerges that present in all the detachments which are attacking Vietnam there are Hoaqiao detachments; that is, those Chinese which resided in Vietnam, which were transferred to China, regrouped, trained, and with their prior knowledge of the area and locality were thrown into the second wave which behaves with the malice of marauders and invaders. I would like to recall that in the town of Lang Son, as correspondents report, there were thousands of Chinese who refused to be evacuated. Among these there were saboteurs, who were simply preparing to meet these Chinese aggressor's troops. The Chinese-Vietnamese dictionaries which had been published previously somewhere, and also the set of questions which were found show that it was not a question of some sort of lightning-speed action or punitive expedition, but of a plan for seizing large territories of Vietnam as was the case 17 years ago in India.

[Kachanov] It ought to be said that Beijing's present aggression against independent Vietnam is being carried out with the silent consent, if not with the direct support, of certain Western countries. We spoke of the fact that Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, was recently in the United States of America on a visit and on the very next day following his return from Washington the decision was taken on the commencement of aggression against Vietnam. This is a fact which speaks for itself.

Already after the commencement of the Chinese aggression Eric Varley, Britain's industry secretary, left by air for Beijing. It is reported that he is holding talks at which the question of possible deliveries to Beijing of British Harrier VTOL fighters is being discussed. The press writes that following the purchase of 100 Harriers, which has already been prepared with Britain, Beijing is calculating on assembling 200 to 300 such aircraft under license in China itself. Besides Harriers, the Chinese will apparently be raising the question of the purchase of warships and also tanks, about which it is said in London there have already been unofficial talks. So the aggression is continuing and the West is helping the aggressor to arm itself.

[Shchedrov] I should like, so to speak, to pose the question somewhat differently--namely, that China is now committing aggression against Socialist Vietnam, and these deliveries are in general being provided as an advance to China by the West for fresh provocations against the countries of socialism and against progressive regimes in Asia. This constitutes a big danger.

[Kachanov] This hypocritical position of certain Western countries is now opposed by the public opinion of literally the whole world. In many countries meetings are now being held. The participants are demanding that the aggressor immediately clear out of Vietnamese land. Yet further confirmation of the strength of public opinion and confirmation of the fact that the whole world is indignant over China's aggression against Socialist Vietnam has been the discussion which has begun in the UN Security Council.

[Shchedrov] At the United Nations many countries are demanding the withdrawal of Chinese forces from Vietnamese territory, and not only their withdrawal. This is spoken of in the resolution submitted by the delegations of the USSR and Czechoslovakia for consideration by the Security Council. I should like to recall this draft resolution, which is an important document. It contains not only a resolute demand for the immediate withdrawal of Beijing's fighting men from Vietnamese territory--this is an unconditional matter and the entire progressive world public and the world's democratic and peace-loving forces are striving for this.

It also contains a call for all UN member states to halt any deliveries to the PRC of arms and the handover of technology which might be used for military purposes. The same draft resolution says that the Security Council also demands that China make recompense in full for the material damage inflicted on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as a result of the armed invasion into Vietnamese territory by Chinese forces. This is a principled position and many countries and many progressive, democratic and peace-loving organizations throughout the whole world have been expressing support for it.

Camp David Talks

[Kachanov] The West's hypocritical position regarding an aggressor is being displayed, too, on the Near East issue. Washington is now again banking on a fresh round of the separatist Egyptian-Israeli talks at Camp David.

[Khokhlov] Yes, but there was a Camp David last year, too. Now the name of this American town has cropped up again.

[Kachanov] Sorry, but I must interrupt you. I should like to introduce the IZVESTIYA observer Nikolay Petrovich Khokhlov to our listeners.

[Khokhlov] Time, however, made an amendment to the feigned optimism of the participants in the political "camp" at Camp David. As is well known, there has been no signing of an agreement. Instead of the proposed reconciliation, Camp David brought additional difficulties to the general and already extremely complex situation in the Near East. The banking on some other countries of the Arab world besides Egypt joining in the agreement has not been justified. On the contrary, resistance to the letter and spirit of this separatist deal has grown noticeably among the leaders of Arab nations and the actions of the present Egyptian president are regarded as a betrayal of the fundamental interests of the Arabs. This is generally recognized.

Under these conditions, after muffling publicity about Camp David for some time, American diplomacy decided in the new year to again drag out into the light of day the idea of separatist talks. However, it was not only changes in the calendar that set in when the old year made way for the new. Quite unforeseen factors of a political nature have also arisen. We have in mind the events in Iran. It is still too early to draw final conclusions on how much the American presence in that country will be changed and what changes there will be. One thing is certain; namely, that Israel intends to use the situation for its speculative ends, by presenting itself as the most dependable and loyal ally of the United States in the region. This should, according to the design of the Tel Aviv policymakers, be compensated with mediation by American travelers such as would serve the purposes of Israel's ruling circles and would in practice mean further concessions by Cairo. There can be no question of any honest partnership with the United States in the bargaining between As-Sadat and Begin. This is shown by the aggressive actions of the Israeli military in relation to Lebanon, Israel's creation of new settlements in the occupied territories, and so on.

[Kachanov] Nikolay Petrovich, a return to Camp David under the present conditions is now frequently being compared to an attempt to put a roof on a building without a foundation. Why is this happening?

[Khokhlov] It is because the U.S. position, leading Egypt and Israel in its wake in the persons of their present leaders, (?now in essence) reminds one of the typical imperialist methods in the approach to the solution of complex conflicts. As is known, during the times of colonialism and the complete diktat in international affairs of the then leading capitalist powers, these methods boiled down to the fact that in some Western capitals conferences were arranged at which their excellencies the premiers and presidents concluded agreements with one or two countries, quite ignoring the interests of others states, and frequently directly damaging them.

I should like to particularly stress the thought that it is impossible in present-day conditions to reduce the entire complicated complex of Near East problems to Cairo or Tel Aviv, however attractive or even convenient it might seem for American diplomacy and for the U.S. foreign-policy department. Life dictated a different approach; namely, that one should take account of the interests of all countries of the region and even of adjoining states.

It is precisely our country's policy which is directed, I stress, directed purposefully and unconditionally toward such a broad approach to a peaceful settlement of the conflict. The Camp David talks began to skid because the agreements reached there did not go beyond the bounds of the triangle: the United States, Israel and Egypt. Moreover, everybody realizes that the American approach, which supposedly expresses an identical attitude to Egypt and Israel, is false in its premises. There is no equality here nor can there be, no matter how much the Washington orators go on about it. Of course, only people lacking real grounds and ignoring the old imperialist links between the United States and Israel can think of an identical American attitude to the Arabs and to the Israelis. In present-day Cairo no one should make a mistake concerning the influence of the Israeli lobby and the pro-Israeli circles in U.S. business and political life.

In my opinion something that Andrew Young, the U.S. representative at the United Nations, said is very noteworthy. This original politician recently said that the United Nations was slowing down progress at the Near East peace talks.

What does this grumble about the international organization mean? After all, the American representative knows full well that quite recently the General Assembly called for--and incidentally it had done this many times in the course of many years--the speediest convocation of a Near East peace conference under UN aegis and under the co-chairmanship of the Soviet Union and the United States and with the participation on an equal footing of all the interested parties, including the PLO. It is well known that it was precisely the United States which stopped such a course toward the peaceful settlement of the Near East crisis, having departed from the previous accords and having set about separate deals. The present attempts to reanimate the Camp David talks will not lead to a comprehensive settlement of the crisis. The basis is too narrow and there is no clarity and honesty of intentions. There has been no political bazaar and there will no none. None of these dealings lie in the state interests of the Arab nation which continues to reflect the separate deal and comes out with even greater determination for a real and lasting settlement of the Near East situation.

Events in Iran

[Kachanov] It should be said that what is now happening in Iran undoubtedly is interesting everyone at present. We are receiving dozens of letters from listeners asking us to tell them in more detail about the situation in that country.

[Khokhlov] First of all, one should note the comparatively favorable political climate against the background of which the events in Iran developed and are developing. Of course, one cannot discard from the reckoning various attempts to interfere in Iran's internal affairs which have been made by various circles in the West, particularly the aggressive NATO bloc. They are well known. All the same, it proved possible to avoid direct interference. The Soviet Union's memorandum statement [pamyatnoye vystupleniye], which gave timely warning to all those who like to stir up trouble and who wished to warm their hands in the Iranian events, had its effect and played a constructive role during the crisis. The struggle between the various groupings in Iran itself continued and involved literally all sections of Iranian society. The progressive tendencies directed toward the radical rejuvenation of Iran and the carrying out of cardinal reforms confidently and victoriously were making a road for themselves.

One cannot fail to note Beijing's base attempts to interfere in the Iranian events. Deng Xiaoping, a person who figures now as number one, now as number two on the Chinese leadership's modern hierarchical ladder, during his stay in the United States said that China in no way would wish to allow the defeat of the shah in Iran. It is difficult to think of a better proof of the present Chinese bosses' arrogant pretensions to govern world events. There are all the grounds for drawing the conclusion which is dictated by the entire course of the complex events in that country. The Iranian revolution is thrusting aside all attempts, no matter where they originate, directed toward interference in Iran's internal affairs and is bringing about the accomplishment of its historic tasks. It is precisely for this which the Iranian people, who of late have passed through an immense political school--the school of class battles for their rights, for freedom and for sovereignty--are pressing.

Of the entire complex of problems which the Iranian Government is toiling to resolve one should pick out in particular the problem of the reorganization of the Iranian genuinely national army. Let us dwell briefly on the characteristics of the former so-called shah's army. It was nurtured by the dictator and served the aims of protecting the then-existing throne. The army was the shah's sword. It cruelly suppressed the people's movement against the regime for which it enjoyed the shah's special favor and, on the other hand, the people's hatred.

[Kachanov] Indeed, the shah spared no expense for the maintenance of this, his hand of chastisement. SAVAK alone cost plenty. It was bluntly called a real Asiatic department of the American CIA.

[Khoklov] There's no denying it: The shah himself appointed the district commanders, conferred the title of general, fixed the salaries of generals and officers, drew them closer, gave them land and awards.

Now the question concerns the formation of a new Iranian army, which is being rejuvenated. It is not an easy matter and the process is complicated. It is a question of exceptional importance. The Iranian Army managed to refrain from direct clashes with the uprisen people. At the present time a distinctive purge of the officer corps, which was created by the regime that has moved into the past, is taking place. All the army generals and most of the divisional and brigade chiefs have been sacked. Half, I repeat, half of the former shah's guards have tendered their resignations. Twenty air force generals have been removed from their posts. There is not one American adviser in the Iranian Army now. Four generals who were active participants in the violent handling of the civilian population were sentenced to death. One can say now that the shah's army no longer exists in its former shape. On the agenda is the question of the creation of a fundamentally new army.

[Kachanov] There we end our roundtable talk today. Thank you for listening, comrades. All the best to you.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION HELD ON SRV INVASION

Soviet Protest

LD241135 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Text] In New York a session of the UN Security Council has been convened to review the situation which has come about as a result of China's aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. A special TASS correspondent reports from New York:

Among UN circles, a high evaluation has been put on the Soviet Government statement in connection with this criminal action, which is seen here as a serious caution to those who lay down policy in Beijing and to those who connive at the attempts by the Chinese leadership to thrust the world into war. UN delegates also see this principled document as fresh confirmation of the unbreakable solidarity of the Soviet Union with the heroic Vietnamese people who have again fallen victim to aggression.

Speaking at the Security Council session called to consider the situation, USSR representative Kharlamov said: The Beijing rulers, in sending troops into the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, have trampled on the UN Charter, and with conceited disdain have rejected the serious warnings of progressive and peace-loving opinion. Egged on by international reaction they have pushed for the escalation of armed adventurism. It is precisely this step which makes it quite clear to everyone that the heirs to the plundering chauvinistic course of the great helmsman have joined ranks with the most outspoken enemies of peace, freedom and independence for the peoples, the enemies of all mankind.

The USSR representative drew the attention of the members of the Security Council to the fact that the Chinese aggression has created a serious threat to peace and security not only in that region but in the whole world. China's aggression is a challenge to the whole international community. Any connivance with such a policy is connivance with violence and diktat and with the attempts by the Chinese leadership to push the world into a new war of destruction.

The Security Council, the CSSR permanent representative at the United Nations, Julinsky, said, must take urgent steps to put an end (?without delay) to the irresponsible game being played by the present Chinese leaders. The Chinese aggression against Vietnam is an integral part and a logical result of the expansionist and great power policy which the Chinese rulers have been pursuing for many years, not only toward Vietnam but toward the whole of Southeast Asia. This aggression has shown that Beijing regards Southeast Asia as a zone where Chinese dominance must be established, as a bridgehead for taking over the whole of Asia in the long run.

The delegations of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia proposed for consideration by the Security Council a draft resolution decisively condemning the Chinese leadership for the aggressive war unleashed by it against the SRV. The document contains decisive demands for the immediate withdrawal of the aggressor's forces from the territory of Vietnam and for strict respect by China for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SRV.

The draft resolution calls on all UN member states to cease all supplies of arms and transfer of technology to the PRC, which might be used for military purposes. The Security Council also demands, says the draft, that China make good in full measure the material damage done to the SRV as a result of the armed incursion by Chinese troops into Vietnamese territory.

The Chinese represenative, in justification of Beijing's aggressive actions, resorted to fallacious and slanderous fabrications on the subject of the policies of Socialist Vietnam, attributing to the latter ridiculous fairy tales about aggression against China. He tried by all possible means to cover up the fact that the Chinese attack on the SRV was premeditated and that, enjoying a certain amount of support from the West, the Chinese rulers are trying by force of arms to implement their hegemonistic ambitions.

The U.S. delegate, for his part, tried to draw a veil over the responsibility of those influential circles in the United States which facilitated the unleashing of Beijing's aggressive war against Socialist Vietnam.

The Security Council session has revealed Beijing's true colors as a ruthless aggressor posing a threat to all countries and peoples. It has convincingly demonstrated that the countries of the socialist community and all peace-loving opinion are wholly resolved to do everything possible to curb this high-handed aggressor and thus to insure lasting peace and security in Indochina and in the whole of Southeast Asia.

Hands off Socialist Vietnam! Such is the demand of the peace-loving peoples.

25 Feb Reportage

LD251208 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 25 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New York, February 25, TASS--A debate is continuing at the UN Security Council on the situation in Southeast Asia in connection with the Beijing's aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The armed intervention by the Chinese military against that sovereign state is regarded in the UN circles as an impudent challenge to the charter of the world community of nations and basic standards of international law, as a grave threat to peace and security of peoples. The Chinese militarists, following into the footsteps of colonialists and imperialists, taking advantage of the connivance of international reaction are sowing death and destruction on the Vietnamese soil.

The statement by Ha Van Lau, SRV permanent representative to the United Nations Organization, was heard with great attention. The Security Council, he said, must stigmatize the Chinese aggression and demand that Beijing immediately withdraw its troops from Vietnam's territory. The Vietnamese delegate pointed out that China started pursuing a hostile policy against Vietnam many years ago, regarding it as an obstacle to implementation of its annexationist and hegemonic ambitions.

Ha Van Lau recalled that China had unleashed its aggression immediately after Deng Xiaoping's return from the USA and Japan and stressed that Washington and Tokyo had given their consent to the invasion. The United States, he said, is an accomplice of the Chinese aggression, and the U.S. delegation appears at the Security Council as Beijing's advocate trying to divert attention from the aggression and bringing into the picture the so-called "Kampuchean problem."

The SRV representative said that more than 20 Chinese divisions are participating in the attack against Vietnam, which is more than there were of U.S. land forces at the height of U.S. interference in the war in Indochina. These are no border clashes, the Vietnamese delegate stressed, it is a real aggressive war unleashed with the aim of subordinating Vietnam. The Vietnamese people is determined to defend its land from the interventionists. In this struggle it has wide support from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the entire peace loving mankind.

The Cuban permanent representative to the United Nations Organization described this Chinese attack against the heroic Vietnamese people as betrayal of the cause of socialism and communism. Cuba is confident, he said, that the aggressor will be routed. Vietnam is not alone just as it was not alone in the years of struggle against U.S. imperialism. The progressive forces of all countries, the Lenin's homeland and the states of the socialist community support the Vietnamese people in its struggle against foreign interventionists.

It is impossible to imagine, the Cuban delegate pointed out, the new Chinese Mandarins act so impudently had their plans been not approved by Washington.

The international community cannot remain calm in the face of the impudent violation of the principles and objectives of the United Nations Organization, said Polish permanent representative Jarosek. Inaction would be tantamount to encouragement of aggression and great power ambitions of the Beijing leaders, which will be also directed against China's other neighbors. The Polish delegate rejected the attempts at putting the aggressor and the victims of aggression on the same level. The Security Council must directly and unambiguously stigmatize the aggressor and demand that Beijing ends its criminal actions.

India declares for the immediate restoration of peace between China and Vietnam and demands, as the first step, unconditional withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Vietnam's territory, said Indian permanent representative to the U.N. R. Jaipal. He stressed that the invasion of Vietnam constitutes a serious threat to universal peace.

French delegate J. Leprette stressed that the growing numerical strength of the troops taking part in the hostilities on the Chinese-Vietnamese border area constitutes an obvious risk of escalation of the conflict, which can create a grave threat to peace and detente. The French Government considers, he said, that the interventionist forces must be immediately withdrawn from Vietnam's territory.

The Security Council is to continue the debate on the question of the Chinese aggression.

26 Feb Reportage

LD260956 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New York, February 26, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

A debate was continuing at the U.N. Security Council on Sunday on the situation in Southeast Asia in connection with the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Chinese invasion, said Hungary's permanent representative to the United Nations Organisation Imre Hollai, has touched off world-wide protests and indignation. Beijing's aggression, he said, has once again exposed the great-power ambitions of the present Chinese leaders. And the states of Southeast Asia, to which Beijing is making overtures while posing for a "defender" of small countries, should in the first place think this over.

China, the Hungarian delegate stressed, must bear all responsibility for the consequences of its actions. The only way to restoring peace in Southeast Asia is through putting an end immediately to the aggression.

China's armed attack against Vietnam is a followup to the policy of blackmail and pressure, which the Beijing leaders have pursued for a number of years now towards the whole of Southeast Asia and towards Vietnam in particular, said Peter Florin, GDR permanent representative to the United Nations Organisation. This action means, he went on to say, that a new policeman has appeared in Southeast Asia, from where imperialists and colonialists were forced to go. If the governments of the peace-loving neighbour states do not dance to its tune, measures are taken to "teach them a lesson" with the use of bombs and bullets. If the U.N. Security Council does not condemn such practices in international relations, the danger of outbreak of a new world war will considerably increase.

Bulgarian representative Dimitur Kostov stressed that the Chinese aggression is a result of long ideological, political and military preparations. Great-power chauvinism and aggressive ambitions of former Chinese emperors have been inherited by the present Beijing rulers, who added Maoism to them. This course constitutes at the present time a real threat to peace and security of nations.

Mongolian permanent representative to the United Nations Organisation Buyantyn Dashtseren stressed that the peoples of the world resolutely demand that an end be put to the Chinese aggression and the troops of the interventionists withdrawn. China's attack, he said, constitutes a grave crime spearheaded not only against the Vietnamese people and its friends, but also against all peace-loving nations.

Representatives of a number of Southeast Asian nations also addressed the U.N. Security Council session. Practically all the speakers declare in some or another form for putting an end to Beijing's armed actions and for withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnam's territory. The speakers stressed that Beijing's actions are fraught with a grave threat to peace, security and stability not only in that region, but also all over the world.

To implement its task in the situation, that is developing now, it is necessary that the Security Council should take immediate measures aimed at condemning the Chinese aggression, putting an immediate end to it and making the aggressor's troops withdraw from Vietnam's territory, Soviet representative Mikhail Kharlamov said. He warned certain Western circles against attempts at justifying the Chinese aggression by putting the aggressor on the same level with the victim of aggression. Such a stand is an encouragement of Beijing for a further pursuance of its reckless course.

The Security Council is to continue the debate on China's aggression against the SRV on Tuesday.

CONFERENCE OF SOLIDARITY WITH SOUTHERN AFRICA OPENS

LD200145 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Paris, February 19, TASS--A world conference of solidarity of youth and students with the peoples, youth and students in southern Africa has begun today at the UNESCO Paris headquarters on the initiative of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Students' Union sponsored by UNESCO and the U.N. anti-apartheid committee.

The first session of the conference was addressed by UNESCO's General Secretary Amadou Mahtar M'bow. Speaking at the same session, Edwin Funde, a leader of the youth and students' section of the African National Congress of South Africa, stressed the importance of the international movement of solidarity with the youth and students, of all progressive and democratic forces in the struggle of African peoples against apartheid. He condemned the policy of Beijing's leadership undermining the unity of the national-liberation movements in Africa. Edwin Funde expressed his deep gratitude to socialist countries for their all-sided support to the African nations in their struggle for independence, against apartheid and racism.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CARTER SPEECH IN ATLANTA

Comments on SALT

LD221832 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1725 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Washington--In his speech at Georgia Tech on foreign policy matters, President J. Carter paid considerable attention to the talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic armaments. According to the President, "most of the main components of a sound, verifiable SALT-II agreement have now been agreed upon." He said that it will provide for agreed "limits on the production of new types of weapons and limits on the improvement of existing arsenals." The President stated that a SALT agreement is "a most important element of strategic and political stability in our uneasy world--stability which can serve as a necessary political basis for containing those crises which we enounter at the present time and for preventing them from escalating into a nuclear clash."

At the same time the President said that he regards this agreement "in the context of general relations with the Soviet Union and the turbulent events in many areas of the world." "Our relations with the Soviet Union," he said, "are a combination of cooperation and rivalry. As President of the United States I have no more difficult or tricky task than balancing these two factors."

Addressing American opponents of a SALT-II agreement, J. Carter said that "the rejection of a SALT agreement would mean that the inevitable rivalry in the field of strategic nuclear armaments would become even more dangerous. Every crisis, every confrontation and every source of friction, however grave in itself, would assume additional significance and an additional degree of danger." At the same time, he reaffirmed the calls which had become standard recently for a buildup of U.S. military power. J. Carter spoke of the need "to carry out U.S. military programs" and also those of its NATO allies.

Repeats PRC Assertion

LD220632 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] U.S. President Carter has made a speech at Georgia Tech in Atlanta. The President in fact repeated Beijing's assertion that China's attack on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was the result of the events in Kampuchea. Vietnam's aid to Kampuchea was qualified as invasion by Carter and Beijing's aggression against Vietnam was called penetration. Thus Washington is trying to justify the Chinese aggression. It is becoming obvious that the White House was in the know about the attack being prepared by the Chinese militarists on Socialist Vietnam. It remains a fact that the aggression was unleashed soon after the completion of Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States.

Encouragement of Chinese Aggression

LD231021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 21 February, TASS--U.S. President J. Carter has made a speech in Georgia touching on a number of foreign policy issues.

Concerning China's attack on Vietnam, J. Carter made a number of general points and, in particular, said that "the United States is using all the diplomatic and political means at its disposal to encourage restraint by all parties and to seek to prevent a wider war." We, he said, will continue our efforts "both in direct contact with the countries involved and through the United Nations to secure an end to military operations in that region." However, the speech contains no condemnation of China and attempts to portray the incursion by Chinese troops across Vietnam's border "as a result of the events that have occurred in Kampuchea."

The U.S. President's attempt to link the issue of China's invasion of Vietnam with internal events in Kampuchea is none other than a desire to virtually justify the Chinese aggression. Washington is thereby encouraging China to further intensify hostile actions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The call for "restraint," which the American President mentioned, should have just one addressee--the Beijing aggressor.

The U.S. President declared that the United States "does not intend to let itself get involved in conflict between two Asian states." "Our national interests," he said, "are not directly threatened, although we are concerned by the wider implications of what is now happening."

Statements of this sort are evidently designed to refute the conviction that has emerged that Washington knew in advance of China's plan to attack Vietnam.

For the fact remains that the aggression was unleashed soon after Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States. And statements by the Chinese leaders also confirm that the timing of the Chinese armed invasion of Vietnam was not accidental. The dissemination of such appeals in general is nothing but an attempt to equate the aggressor with the victim of aggression.

J. Carter touched on the events in Iran in his speech. This time the President said they "are the result of lengthy and multifaceted processes that have been occurring in the country. The events in Iran," he said, "are the product of deep social, political, religious and economic factors arising from the history of Iran."

J. Carter spoke of the U.S. desire to support the new regime in Iran and to develop relations with it. It followed from the President's words, however, that the United States has not abandoned its pretensions to using Iran in its own interests.

The president declared that the United States is stepping up its efforts to expedite Egyptian-Israeli talks in order to secure an agreement and to try to create on its basis a zone of American military-strategic influence in that region.

U.S. ROLE, BEHAVIOR ON PRC ATTACK DENOUNCED

Dmitriyev on Foreknowledge

LD232320 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Igor Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] The White House knew in advance about the attack being prepared by China against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Our observer, Igor Dmitriyev, has this comment:

A possible Chinese action against Vietnam was privately discussed between President Carter and Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping during his visit to the United States. This was for the first time admitted by a high-ranking U.S. official, namely by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke. He was among a group of key officials attending a 2-day State Department foreign policy conference for editors and broadcasters.

Mr Holbrooke did not spell out all the details of those private discussions. All he said was that President Carter told Deng Xiaoping that the U.S. would not support such an action and would not like to see it happen. What else could Mr Holbrooke say? That President Carter gave Deng Xiaoping a go-ahead? Imagine that you invite a guest to your house. He comes, greets your family with an affable smile and says for everybody to hear that he is going to punish his neighbor. You say nothing and keep smiling back. So, on leaving your home your former guest does attack his neighbor. He burns up his house and shoots at everybody who is in it. When people start asking you how it all happened, you tell them 2 weeks later that you told the man you wouldn't like to see all that happen. And you also admit you had private discussions with that guest of yours.

That's precisely how Dr Holbrooke's explanations sound. And if the conference was held to allay fears and suspicions that the United States is an accomplice in the Chinese aggression it was hardly a success. The New York TIMES wrote in an editorial on Friday that the charges made by a Soviet daily that President Carter encouraged the Chinese strike, at least tacitly, during Deng Xiaoping's recent visit, cannot be dismissed as mere propaganda.

Concern is being voiced in many countries over China's invasion of Vietnam. Experts believe that Beijing might expand the conflict into a full-scale war. But Washington is relatively calm about the aggression. It hopes it will be able to stay out of it even if it assumes bigger proportions.

So, let others have a hard time. But it may be too late to realize how vain such a hope is. Having received a tacit approval for a border war with Vietnam from the United States, Beijing might just as well pull America into a situation which would be impossible to control.

U.S. 'Moral Responsibility'

LD250132 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] The event of the week has been China's invasion of Vietnam. This outright act of aggression has enraged the world community and shown the real character of China's leaders, who like to accuse other countries of hegemony while themselves practicing a truly hegemonistic policy. But it so happened that world criticism has fallen not only on Beijing but on Washington, too. No one equates China's aggression and Washington's policy on this matter. None the less, the behavior of Washington has come in for criticism. Administration officials and American news analysts pose as offended innocents. Why should the United States be held responsible for Chinese aggression, the more so since the administration has condemned the invasion?

Let me answer this question especially insofar as it refers to the opinion of the Soviet public. I notice that American correspondents based in Moscow have failed to clarify the reasons for the concern of Soviet people about Washington's actions.

First of all, the Chinese launched their aggression as soon as Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping returned from his visit to the United States. While in your country, as you know, the Beijing official made no secret of the aggressive intentions of his government. The American media quoted him as saying that China intended to teach Vietnam a bloody lesson. But neither Washington officials nor the media censured this announcement. It was reported and that was all. But when a high-ranking official declares his country is going to teach another country a lesson, this is no new look in international law. It is a provocation that deserves censure. If every nation felt it had a right to teach a lesson to another nation that for some reason it did not like, the law of the fit would rule in world affairs. The very fact that Vice Premier Deng made his provocative statement in America and was not given the proper rebuff imposes a certain degree of moral responsibility on his American hosts. And what's more, the New York TIMES reports that the Beijing official informed Washington of the plans for an attack on Vietnam.

If the administration had reacted at once and firmly, there is little doubt China would not have dared to challenge the world community as it has. Obviously, Deng's talks in America were a kind of probing, to see whether it paid to attack Vietnam. If so, what Deng discovered from the probing gave Beijing the go-ahead. Hence, Washington is also responsible for the Chinese aggression.

The administration's reactions since the aggression have amounted to trying to justify Beijing. Though it has called for the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnam, it has as much [as] said Beijing had reason to act as it did because of the events in Kampuchea. In fact, however, no analogy is in place. The people of Kampuchea rose up against one of the most vicious regimes of modern times, a regime that wiped out 3 million of the 8 million people in Kampuchea. Beijing bears the direct responsibility for this genocide but American officials have not uttered a word of censure. Instead, they equate China's unprovoked aggession against tiny Vietnam with the brotherly help the Vietnamese gave the Kampucheans.

But President Carter linked the two in his speech in Atlanta. He described Vietnam's actions in Kampuchea as invasion and China's actions in Vietnam as troops crossing the frontier. The distinction shows the different yardsticks that Washington uses in measuring events. As for the attempt to link the two developments, Washington officials must know that China began hostile actions against Vietnam long before the events that led to the downfall of the Pol Pot dictatorship.

For some reason, President Carter failed to mention China's invasion of the Paracel Islands which belonged to Vietnam and the many provocations and ultimatums relating to the anti-Vietnam activities of ethnic Chinese living in Vietnam, supported from Beijing. The fact that Washington makes no mention of these provocations in assessing events of today shows what a biased stand it has taken. Indirectly, it is trying to justify the Chinese invasion of Vietnam.

In the same speech, President Carter said the United States used every diplomatic and political means at its disposal to encourage the two sides to show restraint. Such a statement makes you wonder why the same diplomatic and political means were not used when Vice Premier Deng was in the American capital and stated his plans for aggression against Vietnam. Why do American officials believe these means will prove more effective after the aggression has taken place?

In view of all this, the Soviet public has serious doubts that Washington really wanted to prevent China's aggression against Vietnam.

The Washington POST claims Americans still feel humiliated when they recall their defeat in Vietnam and would like to see China teach Vietnam a lesson. This may be one of the reasons for Washington's ambiguous position. None the less, what preceded China's aggression and Washington's present stand prompts the conclusion that the administration bears a good share of the responsibility for the aggression. This latest adventure of Beijing is not going to add to China's prestige. The nations now see that China will resort to arms without a second thought and in defiance of international law and world opinion, and the stand Washington has taken is not going to add to American prestige either.

U.S. Leaning Toward Beijing

LD231249 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Feb 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Dispatch by IZVESTIYA correspondent M. Sturua: "Prophecies and Reality"]

[Text] Washington--Long-suffering and heroic Vietnam is once again the victim of aggression. This time it is not the Japanese militarists, the French colonialists or the American imperialists invading their land, but the great-power chauvinist Chinese neo-Mandarins. For 5 years I covered from the United States the various stages of the American aggression in Vietnam. I closed my Vietnam diary in liberated Saigon, now Ho Chi Minh City, in the ravaged building of the American Embassy which had just been abandoned by its employees on the last helicopters.

And now the television is once again showing military newsreels, the familiar Vietnamese landscape. Only the aggressors' uniform has changed--a Chinese uniform.

The news of the Chinese forces' Vietnam invasion met with a varied response here. Honest people were indignant; the ordinary man was frightened; the cunning, ill-disposed type gloated; the one-dimensional diehard rejoiced openly; the farsighted person was disturbed. But the interesting thing is that despite the broad spectrum of emotions everybody agreed on one aspect: Vietnam's friends and enemies link the Chinese aggression to Deng Xiaoping's recent U.S. visit and admit that at this stage, at any rate, it was more a matter of China playing the American card than the United States playing the Chinese card.

As we can see, it was not long before the valid fears of the most farsighted commentators, who warned of the threat lurking in the "Chinese panda's" embrace, were realized. For example, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote: "Nobody yet knows for sure how this new American-Chinese adventure will end. However, the general picture is already developing and it is the Chinese who are setting the tone." UPI warned that this path is "strewn with pitfalls." The Washington POST prophesied that China might draw the United States into an armed conflict and the Washington STAR sounded the alarm that Deng might perform "a dangerous trick with his card."

It should be said, however, that Washington was not exactly taken unawares by this "trick." And this is not merely because during his American visit Deng took great pains to emphasize, literally at every crossroads, that Beijing would "teach Vietnam a lesson." It is not even because the American side never saw fit to dissociate itself publicly and unequivocally from this arrogant, bandit-like threat. The fact is that the American-Chinese alliance has already been gradually sculpted by Deng Xiaoping and Z. Brzezinski not only as an anti-Soviet (the notorious "hegemonism") alliance, but also as an anti-Vietnamese (so-called "regional hegemonism") alliance.

Gareth Porter, a specialist in Asian problems, writes that the first sign of the anti-Vietnamese trend in U.S. policy was Brzezinski's approval of China's attitude toward "regional hegemonism." It was confirmed by the U.S. refusal to normalize relations with Vietnam in 1978. After the start of China's unprovoked aggression in Vietnam, it never occurred to Washington to denounce the brazen violators of international law. There followed instead a catchall [vseyadnyy] State Department statement "urging China" to withdraw from Vietnamese territory and "urging Vietnam" to end the occupation of...Cambodia! No, this was not a naive jumble. There are skilled enough specialists in the State Department capable of distinguishing the aggressor from the victim of aggression. It is simply convenient for Washington to "link" opposite poles and this accords with its secret dream of fomenting tension in this area with China's help. So in the prevailing situation Washington is not even keeping to a formally balanced approach; it is obviously leaning toward Beijing.

The very day after China launched its aggression in Vietnam three influential senators--Javits, Glenn and Baker (the first two are members of the Foreign Relations Committee, and the third is Republican minority leader in the Senate)--appeared on the three major television channels and admitted that there was a definite cause and effect link between China's aggression in Vietnam and Deng Xiaoping's U.S. visit and also the normalization of American-Chinese relations. According to a number of Washington commentators, China's attack on Vietnam was in many respects the answer to a question which had been perplexing them: Why did China agree so quickly to normalize relations with the United States and give in on the "principled" issue of American military aid to Taiwan?

As I noted above, the Beijing leaders' adventurism has worried realistic observers in the United States. As the Washington POST writes, the military attack on Vietnam "should force the Carter administration to review the pro-Chinese and anti-Vietnamese policy it has pursued since Zbigniew Brzezinski went to Beijing last May." A very timely warning.

N.Y Demonstration on U.S. Connivance

LD252202 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Feb 79 LD

[Correspondent Vladimir Gerasichev report from New York]

[Text] Over 1,000 representatives of progressive U.S. organizations have assembled in front of the Chinese Mission to the United Nations in order to declare their categorical rejection of Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Wrath and indignation are depicted on the faces of the people holding posters. "Stop the aggression!" "Chinese get of of Vietnam!" are inscribed in large letters on the posters. The demonstrators are calling: "Hands off the Socialist Republic of Vietnam!"

A participant in the demonstration (Dubois Dever) said: We have gathered here to express our solidarity with the Vietnamese people, to express our resolute protest against the Chinese aggression which has been unleashed against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. She continues: We have also gathered here to declare our protest against the policy of President Carter's administration which, in essence, has provoked China to undertake the aggression against Vietnam. The U.S. administration is assisting China in its aggressive actions. We have sufficient evidence of the support accorded by President Carter's administration for China's aggression in Vietnam.

Members of the United States Communist Party, the U.S.-Soviet Friendship Society, the Union of Young Workers for Freedom, the U.S. Peace Council, and many other American progressive and antiwar organizations are marching in front of us in the demonstrators' column. Progressive America is uttering its resolute "no" to China's aggression and to U.S. connivance.

U.S. ZIONIST LOBBY HURTS ISRAEL'S TRUE INTEREST

TA241402 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 21 Feb 79 TA

[Text] As reported in the U.S. press, the Zionist lobby in the United States has declared a state of alert in its major institutions: The American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith, the American-Israeli Committee for Public Affairs and dozens of other bodies. The representatives of the Zionist lobby have been expressing their dismay over the fact that the administration has decided for the moment not to ask Congress for a grant of $1.1 billion, which the Israeli Government is demanding as compensation for the partial withdrawal from the Sinai. The Israeli Government has explained this activity by the representatives of the Zionist lobby as an example of its concern for the people of Israel. The Israeli publicity services strive to convince the Israelis that the acts of the Zionist lobby in Congress are directed entirely toward securing the interests of the people of Israel and that the influence of its representatives makes Washington's official Mideast policy lean in that direction of support for Israel.

If we take an objective look at this version, we would be able to agree only with one point: the impact of the Zionist lobby on U.S. policy. The facts do indeed point out that the Zionist lobby has a marked influence on the Carter administration. Since it has unlimited financial resources, its representatives can approach senators and congressmen, the White House and various federal offices. The representatives are given active help by elements close to the legislators who have proved themselves worthy friends, in quotation marks, of Israel's. Among them aides close to Senator Jackson, Congressman Vanik and others stand out.

Let us say frankly that, at first glance, the numerous promising opportunities of the representatives of the Zionist lobby might plant some hope in the heart of the average Israeli. However, it is most distressing that in effect the facts point out that the influence of the Zionist lobby on Washington's official policy not only is not in harmony with the people of Israel's interests, but quite the contrary: To a large degree, it blocks the road of the just comprehensive arrangement in the Middle East. This is because the entire activity of the Zionist lobby is directed toward satisfying the demands of the Israeli Government, toward realizing its leader's expansionist plans and also toward supporting an intransigent political line.

There is no need to prove that this political line has led to a deadlock concerning a Middle East arrangement because the leaders of Israel have rejected all the constructive ways to solve the conflict. Let us remind our listeners that it was precisely the representatives of the Zionist lobby who came out against the joint Soviet-U.S. statement, and have thus expressed their support for the leading circles of Israel. But this document includes constructive proposals for peace in the Middle East, and, among other things, the reconvening of the Geneva conference.

Yet how did the representatives of the Zionist lobby act? By exerting influence--both openly and behind the scenes--on the U.S. administration, they gained its agreement to prepare the so-called working paper, which in fact rejected the idea of reconvening the Geneva conference for peace.

The representatives of the Zionist lobby have methodically come out against the recognition of the PLO, its participation in the Geneva conference and against the establishment of a Palestinian state. By this they have helped the abstract notion come into being of national homeland for the Palestinians somewhere. That is, they have indeed brought the solution of the Palestinian problem to a stalemate, and, together with it, the entire settlement [of the Middle East conflict]. Is this in keeping with the interests of Israel's workers?

The Zionist lobby has another important role to play, speed up the arms race in Israel. Indeed, its members help Israel receive loans and credits for military purposes. There is no need to prove that the growing militarization of the country leads to the worsening of the economic crisis, the results of which are felt by the people of Israel daily.

And finally, the Zionist lobby, which supports the Israeli leaders, is also an ardent supporter of the separate deal. The fact that this policy has from the beginning been proved a faulty policy is well known to our listeners. Thus, the Zionist lobby is doing the people of Israel a disservice.

JACKSON'S FEAR OF 'COMMUNIST MENACE' IN MIDEAST DERIDED

LD252214 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 25 Feb 79 LD

["The Jackson Syndrome"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 25, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Tyssovsky writes:

What happened to Senator Jackson? How come this dyed-in-the-wool defender of Israel and Zionist expansion is, all of a sudden, soliciting the welfare of the Arabs? These questions are sure to occur to the amazed American man in the street who happens to read in the papers Jackson's speech at George Washington University.

Indeed, why? One of the leaders of the American hawks is imagining the same horrors that led to the grave a former U.S. Defence Secretary Forrestal who, as is known, jumped out of a skyscraper window shouting "the Russians are coming". As to Jackson, the first symptoms of a similar syndrome have arrived: He is tortured by the nightmare of the Soviet Union overrunning... Saudi Arabia. Indeed, Saudi Arabia is an oil-rich country, but Jackson is worried that the "Kremlin will lay its hands on the 9.5 million barrels of oil supplied by Saudi Arabia to the U.S. and its Western allies." So, this is where the dog lies buried! The senator is concerned for Western interests and nothing more. At that time Jackson found all the suitable words and arguments to justify an unjustifiable aggression. It was he, following trips to Tel Aviv where he was accorded VIP treatment by his generous hosts, who urged the U.S. Congress for increasing out of all proportion military deliveries to Israel's Zionist leaders so that they could continue dictating their will to the Arabs. Today, however, the astute senator prefers to put on Arab gowns and speak in defence of the Arab world against the "communist menace," for setting up a military bloc of Israel, Egypt and Arab reaction under an American umbrella. Again a syndrome in which the now chronic disease is assuming the form of a Dulles-like pactomania, long rejected as is known, by the Arabs.

As his words make clear, the senator's concern is aroused by the victorious revolution in Iran. This is understandable. As the Americans themselves say, the American concept of global domination sustained rather substantial "black eye" in Iran.

In this sense Mister Jackson should do well to realize some simple truths. Though, owing to his senile age and service record he will hardly understand. They boil down to the simple fact that U S. policy and its military might are bent on suppressing the peoples' national-liberation struggles for their human rights, as they come out for liberation from imperialist (?domination) which you, Mister Jackson, and the likes of you are trying to impose on the developing countries. It is amazine how completely you missed the lessons of Vietnam, Angola, Nicaragua, and now Iran. It is not "the hand of Moscow", but the bony hand of famine and suffering that compels people to rise in struggle against a "way of life" which you are trying to impose on others.

So, don't you worry about the Arabs who can themselves decide their destiny irrespective of the mountains of weapons you supply to Begin and As-Sadat and of the blocs you organise in the Arab world. One does not find a Pinochet in every country, whereas Allendes are emerging everywhere.

U.S.-LATIN AMERICAN RELATIONS MUST BE BASED ON EQUALITY

LD252134 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 25 Feb 79 LD

[Mikhail Kremnev commentary]

[Text] The American President's recent visit to Mexico drew attention once more to U.S.-Mexican relations. Here is what a Radio Moscow news analyst, Mikhail Kremnev, says about certain aspects of these relations: In neither country was this seen as a routine visit. In Washington it was said its main purpose was to improve relations with Mexico despite the fact that these relations have always been depicted as good-neighbourly. But then this is only how they appear, since there are quite a few acute differences between the two countries. Moreover, as time passes, these differences, far from diminishing, tend to grow. Hence, the mission objective of improving these relations.

The Mexican people will always remember the unjust war waged against their country by the United States, which seized more than half of Mexico's territories. As the New York TIMES said on the 19th of this month, Mexico has a justified grievance against the United States. But this is a grievance over present as well as past American policies.

American multinationals have now gained a commanding influence in such areas of the Mexican economy as the manufacturing industries, trade and the service industries. According to Mexican economists, U.S. corporations account for more than 70 percent of all the foreign investments in Mexico.

One of the most sensitive issues in the relations between the two countries is that of the illegal or semi-legal Mexican immigrants in the United States. The discrimination and the oppressive measures to which they are subjected on U.S. territory are well known. This hounding has lately assumed such a scale that the Mexican authorities have more than once had to make official protests to Washington. President Carter, said the Mexican newspaper LA PRENSA, speaks of himself as a firm supporter of human rights. It is time the American President put into practice in his own country what he so zealously tries to defend in other countries.

Until recently the Washington administration, while professing to be a good neighbor of Mexico, actually paid little attention to the requests and demands from its southern neighbors.

But lately all that has changed and one of the reasons for this is the fact that very right deposits of oil and gas have been found in Mexico. Indeed, as the Washington POST put it, Mexico has become the most important country in the world for the United States. But Mexico has not forgotten its sad record of past cooperation with the United States in energy matters. The talks held in the first half of January last year on United States purchases of Mexican natural gas had to be broken off by the Mexican side. This was because Washington would not accept the price proposed by Mexico for the gas, although this was in keeping with world prices.

Little wonder that on the eve of President Carter's visit the vast majority of Mexico's political parties and organizations strongly urged that the country should not be turned into an appendage to its northern neighbor, supplying that neighbor with raw materials. The oil, they said, should be used in Mexico's national interests. Quite understandably, as the Mexican press said, Mexicans showed little enthusiasm about the visit, abandoning even their traditional cordiality and hospitality. And President Lopez Portillo, in the course of the talks, refused outright to boost oil production to the detriment of the insufficiently strong Mexican economy.

The talks between the two presidents ended in the signing of a rather vaguely worded communique which nevertheless referred to the need to establish a new international order founded on the principles of noninterference in each other's internal affairs. It is these very principles that the United States has persistently violated throughout the history of its relations with the countries of Latin America. Times have changed and Washington now has to reckon more and more often with the independent stance of its southern neighbors. Beyond all doubt, genuinely good-neighbourly relations between the United States and its Latin American neighbors can be established only on the basis of really equal rights and equality.

PROTOCOL ON COOPERATION IN OCEAN RESEARCH WITH U.S. SIGNED

LD212312 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 21, TASS--A three-year protocol on cooperation of oceanologists of the USSR and the USA was signed in Moscow today. The protocol envisages joint actions in the study of biological productivity of the world ocean, in exploration of its bottom, in finding out the process of interaction between the ocean and the atmosphere.

"Cooperation between scientists of the two countries will be developing on the basis of equality, reciprocity, and mutual benefit," the protocol runs.

The document has been signed by Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Aleksandr Sidorenko and head of the American delegation Richard Franc.

VISITS OF WESTERN OFFICIALS TO BEIJING VIEWED

Viktorov Commentary

LD231922 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Heavy fighting continues in Vietnam. In the occupied parts of the territory, Chinese interventionists are burning villages, and robbing and murdering the population which has not managed to leave those territories. At the same time Beijing is being visited by highly-placed Western officials, writes our commentator Viktor Viktorov. A delegation of the EEC, led by Roy Jenkins, has arrived in Beijing, and it was followed closely by Eric Varley, the British secretary for industry. China is also to be visited by U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal.

What are the motives behind these visits to the capital of a country that is violating the norms of international law? Roy Jenkins stated that his mission is strictly of a commercial and economic nature, and immediately left for a banquet in the Forbidden City, where he eagerly listened to Chinese leaders' speeches of incitement. Roy Jenkins intends to trade in more than consumer goods. The Beijing oligarchy is shopping throughout the Common Market, primarily for arms--and for modern arms above all. The arms are needed by Chinese hegemonists for the implementation of their expansionist plans. The fathers of little Europe have already secured most favored-nation status for China, and this has removed all obstacles hindering Beijing's access to NATO's arsenals and to Western technology and strategic commodities.

London was the first to fill the existing gap. British Minister Eric Varley has arrived in Beijing as an emissary of British armament concerns. THE FINANCIAL TIMES, the organ of British economic circles, writes: "China's invasion of Vietnam could be considered to augur well for Eric Varley's visit. He wants to conclude an agreement with Beijing regarding the sale of between 70 and 100 fighters--the vertical take-off Harriers." Here we have an excellent example of the cynicism of arms dealers.

Washington has been encouraging its NATO partners to conclude arms deals with Beijing. The United States itself is ready to supply its Chinese friends with everything needed to develop the military potential of the celestial Maoist empire. It is reported that, while in Beijing, Michael Blumenthal will hold talks on the subject of granting China highly favorable conditions for trading on the U.S. market.

Blumenthal will also attend the ceremony opening the U.S. Embassy in Beijing. Is this not a display of approbation for the Chinese aggression in Vietnam? This policy is also causing concern in the West. Many people stress its shortsighted, dangerous nature. Attention is also being drawn to the fact that Beijing's actions are difficult to anticipate and that the situation in China does not appear to be stable. The recent youth demonstrations in Shanghai eloquently prove that the popular masses of China are against the adventurist policy pursued by the Beijing oligarchy.

The ancient Romans used to say: Beware lest the arms you give your friends be used against you. Indeed, where are the guarantees to insure that arms from NATO arsenals are not directed against those who are ready today to supply them to the Beijing hegemonists, against those who are indulging them today.

Treasury Secretary Blumenthal's Visit

LD231804 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

["Encouraging the Aggressor"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, February 23, TASS--The U.S. Secretary of Treasury Michael Blumenthal is setting out today on a 9-day official visit to Beijing where, according to reports, he is due to meet with Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping to negotiate a broad range of issues. On behalf of President James Carter the treasury secretary will take part in the ceremony to inaugurate the U.S. Embassy in Beijing due on March 1.

U.S. news analysts point to the fact that the trip to China by a high-ranking member of the U.S. administration coincides with the criminal aggression unleashed by the Beijing rulers against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. According to New York TIMES, a whole number of State Department officials have expressed in this connection the opinion that the government ought to have cancelled Blumenthal's visit. But, according to the same newspaper, a top-level meeting within the framework of the National Security Council decided that the visit will take place.

A White House spokesman had said that the Washington administration did not see any reason to change its principles and that Blumenthal's visit to Beijing was important to further the aims of normalising relations with China. As to the "aims", they are already quite well-known. One can add that as is stated by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR even some U.S. circles wonder whether this "normalisation" did not encourage Beijing to commit aggression against Vietnam. It is well-known that during his recent visit to Washington Deng Xiaoping used the rostrum put at his disposal by the United States for threats to teach Vietnam a bloody lesson. And this sort of pronouncements of his did not elicit even a slightest public denunciation from U.S. officials.

Moreover, speaking to editors of U.S. newspapers, Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for Asia and Pacific affairs, said yesterday that the data obtained by U.S. intelligence were quite reliable permitting to foresee China's attack against Vietnam. In addition, he stated, the intentions of the Chinese became even more evident to the U.S. leadership after the public statements by Deng Xiaoping.

Now that the entire international public condemns the barbarous Chinese aggression, the United States is ostentatiously making gestures of approval to the Beijing aggressors. Blumenthal's visit is one such gesture.

Commenting on the visit, the New York TIMES writes that the sending to Beijing of such a high-ranking cabinet member as Blumenthal at a time when the conflict continues can be considered as confirming U.S. support for the Chinese invasion.

UK Industry Secretary's Visit

LD242340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1720 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by (Vladimir Savchenko) with a report by correspondent Yuriy Kobaladze]

[Text] As foreign agencies report, Varley, the secretary of state for industry of Great Britain, has arrived in Beijing. His talks must produce an answer to the question of whether China will be able to obtain entry to Britain's military arsenal as promised by Britain.

The chief subject of the talks by the British secretary will be the question of the sale to Beijing of the British vertical take-off fighter planes, the Harriers. Apart from this Beijing intends to obtain a licence for the production of British tanks, armored cars and other military equipment.

The timing of the trip by the British secretary to Beijing in itself speaks of the attitude of the ruling circles of Great Britain. However, we will ask our correspondent in London, Yuriy Kobaladze, to report in more detail on this:

[Kobaladze--Begin recording] The more prudent British people and the progressive public, the leftwing press of the country saw from the first in this move by the British Government a serious danger to the cause of peace and the policy of detente. Particular alarm among leftwing forces was caused by the fact that the alliance of certain British circles with China is based on an anti-Soviet foundation, that a door is being opened up to Beijing to make military purchases from NATO arsenals.

In a special statement, the tribune group which unites the Parliament members of the Labor leftwing stated that the incursion by the armed forces of China onto the territory of Vietnam has made the otherwise contradictory decision of the sale of Harriers to China,dangerous. It is necessary to point out that not all the members of the British Cabinet are in favor of such a move. The British secretary of state for energy, Benn, called upon the government to reexamine its policy in the sphere of arms trading. Despite this, British Industry Secretary Varley has gone to Beijing and said, incidentally, prior to his departure from London, that the incursion by China into Vietnam has no relation at all to the forthcoming talks in Beijing and cannot influence the attitude of the British side. [end recording]

It is necessary to add that there are some in London who are clearly striving to appear in the same harness with those circles in the United States who are trying to actively play the Chinese card on the international scene. (?Obviously they have forgotten the lesson) of 39 years ago, when, as the result of giving in to an aggressor, fascist bombs were burning Coventry and other British towns. Now it is houses in Vietnam which are burning, and to take no notice of this is both dangerous and criminal.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON PRC'S INVASION OF SRV

PRC Banks on West's Connivance

LD231719 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 Feb 79 p 9 LD

[Vladimir Lomeyko "Observer's Opinion" under the general heading "Hands Off Vietnam": "Villainy"]

[Text] Maoist China has attacked Socialist Vietnam. It has attacked in accordance with all the canons of classic aggression, although surpassing its predecessors in terms of villainy.

It takes unbridled villainy to stab your former ally in the anti-imperialist struggle in the back and to rain down fire and sword on a country ravaged by decades of war.

The Chinese dragon has been baring its teeth at Vietnam for many years now. Since the proud and courageous people, having defended their freedom and independence against the encroachements of the most powerful country of capital, refuse to submit to the new Chinese Mandarins. Since Vietnam stood in the way of Beijing's unbridled expansionism in Southeast Asia.

In full view of the whole world the Chinese dragon tried to intimidate the Vietnamese. Blackmail and threats gave way to subversive economic measures and the refusal to implement deliveries and carry out the planned construction of projects. This was followed by the campaign to intimidate and lure to China the Huaqiao, people of Chinese origin living in Vietnam. Tens of thousands of people, uprooted, deceived and betrayed, became victims of Beijing's vindictive machinations.

The escalation of the villainy continued. The Chinese puppets in Kampuchea were drawn into it, transforming the border with Vietnam into an open wound. By stuffing Kampuchea with weapons and military advisers Beijing made no secret of the fact that it intended to wear down and weaken Vietnam in order to bring it to its knees.

But when the wave of people's wrath swept away the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, when the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border became a border of peace and friendship the Chinese ringleaders were unable to curb their irritation and spite. Deng Xiaoping said at the time that China intended to teach Vietnam a lesson and punish it.

It takes unbridled villainy to place your wounded hegemonism above all norms of human social intercourse and, in full view of the whole world, to flex your biceps before the fight and shout about acting in self-defense as you hit somebody in the back.

Yet this is the way the Beijing leaders behaved, massing dozens of divisions, artillery and tanks on the Vietnamese border in order to sow death among the peaceful population and border guards of Vietnam on the morning of Saturday, 12 February. Having perpetrated overt aggression, the Chinese ruling circles break all records for impudence by calling their military piracy "a justified measure in defense of the border" and by expressing confidence that they have the support of China's friends.

This overt aggression and impudent braggadocio is the result of obvious connivance which gave them hope that they would get away with it.

It is clear to anyone who witnessed the euphoria in the imperialist camp in connection with Beijing's antisocialist course, the welcome as the 16th member of NATO and the flurry of activity over deliveries of weapons to China will be aware of what underlies the inflated ambitions and presumption of the new Chinese Mandarins. The United States heard Deng promise, in imperialist tones, to teach Vietnam a lesson. Anyone with any knowledge at all of diplomacy will know that there are dozens of ways of indicating to a presumptuous guest that he has overstepped the mark. But they chose to shrug their shoulders and put on an ironic smile. Were they not secretly glad of the fit of hegemonism?

By all appearances, Mr Deng was merely given to understand that it would be inappropriate to begin an anti-Vietnamese action during the visit or immediately after it. In gratitude for the tacit--well, at least not all that patent--connivance, Deng delayed the aggression and launched it 12 days after he had left American shores. And today Washington's official concern in connection with China's attack on Vietnam cannot stifle the gloating of the anti-detente crowd.

China's attack on Vietnam reflects the Beijing ruling elite's philosophy of irresponsibility to its own people and to the international community. This philosophy of contempt for the value of human life, which was apparent in the persecution of millions of Chinese during the "Cultural Revolution" and in the mass public executions, is now making itself felt in the criminal ease with which China resorts to weapons. Mao's heirs are not just preaching his slogan about the inevitability of war, they are putting it into practice.

Today in Vietnam they are giving a public demonstration of their policy of "neighborliness and defense of the interests of small nations." Today they are teaching a lesson to those who advocate the sale of "defensive" weapons to China. Who will guarantee that these weapons will not be turned against China's current patrons if they do not oblige it in the future?

The Chinese dragon has thrust its teeth into Vietnam's body. This is bound to end badly for it. "The heroic Vietnamese people, victim of new aggression," the Soviet Government statement points out, "are capable of standing up for themselves, and especially this time because they have reliable friends."

The Chinese aggressors encountered a resolute rebuff on the part of the Vietnamese Armed Forces and detachments of the People's Militia. In the first 2 days of the invasion the aggressor's forces sustained heavy losses. Over 100 tanks were put out of action. Many enemy subunits were halted and surrounded. But the aggressors kept coming.

In a new fit of malice in response to the signing of the 19 February treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam, the Chinese forces stepped up hostilities, striking mainly in the vicinity of the cities of Lang Son and Lao Cai. One Chinese division supported by tanks and artillery is operating on each of these salients.

Vietnam is not alone. It has the indignant conscience of all honest people on its side. The peoples of the world angrily condemn the villainous aggressors who have burst into Vietnam's home.

Playing China Card a Mistake

LD220255 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] In our commentary, Vladislav Kozyakov considers the implications for international security of China's attack on Vietnam:

Beijing's aggression, he writes, has not only subjected the Vietnamese to another period of suffering, with homes, schools and hospitals bombed and burned and thousands of men, women and children killed or crippled. The aggression reminds the world that Beijing's present policies are dangerous and may cause suffering to other nations besides Vietnam. Everyone can see now that Beijing resorts to armed force with a light heart. It does not think twice about invading a sovereign and independent neighbor and spreading death and destruction, to say nothing of the fact that Beijing continues to declare its support for the reactionary regime in Kampuchea that managed to put to death millions of people before it was overthrown.

What is most significant is that Beijing's current actions in Southeast Asia are not something unexpected. They reflect the quintessence of the policy Mao laid down. This policy assumes it is necessary and desirable to whet international tension and stir up conflicts and start wars, even a global nuclear war, because this would make it easier for Beijing to dominate other nations. China's strategists believe their country, with its huge population, would stand to gain even from a nuclear war. Let's just recall some of the principles Mao set forth, since the men who shape China's foreign policy today stand by these principles.

Speaking at the Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, Mao said: There is no need to fear war. The atom bomb is no more terrible than a big sword. If half of humanity perishes in a war, that is of no importance. There is nothing to fear, said Mao, if only one-third of humanity is left.

American politicians are making a great mistake in trying to play the China card against the socialist nations. China's foreign policy, with its underpinning of Maoist principles, is directed not only against the socialist community but against peace and security throughout the world. Hence, it threatens all nations, including America.

China's current aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is not the first attempt of the Maoists to sharpen international tension. Back in August 1958, the Chinese Army shelled coastal islands in Taiwan Strait, though there was no military need whatever. Beijing used the crisis to push up international tension, which at that time could have resulted in a global conflict. In the years that followed Beijing tried adventures in other regimes. Chinese troops invaded India. Beijing stirred up subversive elements in Burma. Now Vietnam has fallen victim. What country will be next?

Mao is known to have said that China must conquer the world. It must control the Pacific. It must lay hands on Southeast Asia, including South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia and Singapore. In 1958, Mao said: In the course of some years, we will most certainly build a big empire and then we will be ready to land in Japan, the Philippines and San Francisco.

You can see for yourself what a danger these principles represent for world peace. American politicians who have an urge to play the China card should remember, too, that it was the Soviet Union that put the first big roadblock in the way of Mao's adventuristic policy. That was in the late '50s. The Soviet Communist Party and Government refused to have anything to do with the policy Beijing was pressing on the world of answering blow for blow, a policy aimed at intensifying the cold war and starting military conflicts. The Soviet Union's consistent policy of reducing tension, encouraging peaceful coexistence of the socialist and capitalist nations and working for disarmament was a thorn in the side of Maoist China. This was one of the chief reasons why relations between the Soviet Union and China deteriorated. In opposing China's aggressive principles, the Soviet Communist Party and Government had in mind not only the interests of the Soviet people but world peace, too. This same concern for world peace and security has prompted the Soviet Union, along with the other socialist countries, to speak out in defense of Vietnam, the latest victim of Beijing's criminal policies.

U.S. Flirtation With Beijing

LD231559 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 Feb 79 p 9 LD

[Correspondent Iona Andronov report under rubric "Hello, New York" and general headline "Hands Off Vietnam": "Maneuvers on the East River"]

[Text] "The Chinese incursion into Vietnam has now caused an exceptionally acute situation which poses a threat to the peace and security of all Southeast Asia and to huge neighboring areas," permanent Vietnamese representative Ha Van Lau told journalists at the UN headquarters in New York.

Ha Van Lau, who was surrounded by a crowd of correspondents accredited to the United Nations, acquainted us with his government's official appeal to the Security Council. This appeal in the form of a letter from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam foreign minister to the UN secretary general and the chairman of the Security Council demands that energetic measures be taken with the aim of "forcing the Chinese aggressors' forces to withdraw from Vietnam's territory." The Security Council members immediately began intensive diplomatic consultations in order to elaborate suitable proposals in connection with Beijing's bandit attack on its southern neighbor.

Meanwhile Chen Chu, head of the Maoist UN delegation, avoiding meetings with journalists which are unpleasant for him, hastily embarked on behind-the-scenes intrigues. Chen Chu is seeking to insure that the Security Council first discusses Beijing's repeated appeal to the United Nations for the restoration in Kampuchea of the overthrown bloody regime of Pol Pot. The essence of the Maoists' fraudulent trick is self-evident: The aggressors want to postpone as long as possible the inevitable UN condemnation of their military actions against Vietnam. Seeing through Beijing's swindling scheme, most Security Council members were inclined to give a joint rebuff to Chen Chu's importunities, when suddenly the U.S. representatives hurried to his aid.

The U.S. State Department announced that any declaration about China's incursion into Vietnam should be "linked" with the previous American-Beijing attacks on the Vietnamese over the bankruptcy of the Pol Pot clique. Although verbally the Washington administration has proclaimed its "neutrality" regarding Beijing and Hanoi, the U.S. State Department, the New York TIMES reports, has nevertheless given notification that "the United States will hold the previously planned naval maneuvers near the area of the conflict."

The question naturally arises: For what purpose have these maneuvers been prepared? The point is that 3 weeks ago, during Deng Xiaoping's visit, he notified his Washington interlocutors pointblank that China would attack Vietnam. According to the American press, Deng said this on three occasions: At the White House talks, at a banquet with a group of the capital's legislators and at a rendezvous with Senator Henry Jackson, a person who shares his views here. And having heard no sharp rebuke from anyone in response, Deng later impudently predicted that "we will soon take sanctions against Vietnam now without fear of risky consequences."

A noteworthy fact: Exactly 24 hours before China's attack on Vietnam the U.S. State Department informed particularly trusted newspapermen in the capital that it was expecting Beijing to storm the Vietnamese border defenses at any hour. The chosen Washington journalists also received a detailed summary of the composition of the Beijing forces attacking Vietnam: 150,000 Chinese soldiers formed the first wave of the invasion and there was a frontline reserve of 180,000--in all, 30 divisions plus 150 warplanes. It transpires that this horde attacked Vietnam for some kind of "punitive operation." Moreover, according to a Pentagon forecast, "the Chinese may 'rectify' in their favor certain disputed sections of their border with Vietnam." That is, in plain language, seize foreign land.

This is the practical result of the risky flirtation by certain Washington politicians with the Beijing militarists. In the last few days many influential U.S. public figures have repeatedly issued public warnings against incautious fraternization with the Chinese expansionists and warmongers and against supplying them with the latest weapons from NATO arsenals. Today people here are not concerned only with the fighting in Vietnam. "There are mounting fears," the New York TIMES stated, "that China may also make a military landing on Taiwan." And then the reckless playing with fire would burn the incautious players of the notorious "Chinese card" themselves.

Just 24 hours after Beijing's incursion into Vietnam several hundred New Yorkers staged a protest demonstration outside the PRC mission to the United Nations. And this is merely the first wave of the massive street demonstrations which will certainly be followed by further demonstrations by champions of peace unless the Beijing interventionists call a halt. The local admirers of Deng Xiaoping and Chen Chu are faced with extremely serious political tussles.

Soltan Comments on U.S. Stance

LD231942 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] China's continuing aggression in Vietnam is evoking deep anger among progressive-minded men and women of the world. Big protest demonstrations are taking place in many cities in the United States. The Americans also criticize the stand taken by the administration as regards Beijing's acts of aggression. More about that from a Radio Moscow correspondent in Washington, Yuriy Soltan:

Quite a few Americans believe that the stance of an outside observer their country has taken in fact means connivance at Chinese aggression. The recent visit to America by China's vice premier, Deng Xiaoping, is cited as a case in point. During that visit, Deng said that Beijing intended to teach Vietnam a bloody lesson. But the reaction of the American official quarters could be assessed as acquiescence with this barbarious act. Washington's latest move has confirmed this conclusion. According to the Washington POST newspaper, after the Chinese began their intervention in Vietnam, the United States confined itself to making a mild, formal protest to Beijing. At the same time, high-ranking officials of the Washington administration hastened to assure China that its armed action in Vietnam would not have any effect on the normalization of Sino-American relations. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has also failed to denounce the Chinese aggressors. It has just finished its debate on America's attitude to Beijing and Taiwan. A clearly coordinated campaign can be traced in the American press to exonerate the Chinese aggressor. Every effort is made to emphasize that the operations of Chinese troops in Vietnam are allegedly of a limited nature. More than that, it is claimed that it is not clear in general who is to blame more for the war in Vietnam, China or Vietnam itself.

At the United Nations, the Americans have called for a Security Council meeting. But, as it has become known, Washington intends to use the Security Council debate not to denounce the aggressor and not to work out concrete steps along with other countries, to stop the aggression but to drown the whole issue in general talk about the situation in Indochina. Apparently, the United States intends to put the aggressor and his victims on the same footing. The American stand on the Chinese aggression in Vietnam so far justifies the misgivings of those who regarded the Chinese-American rapprochement as a conspiracy against peace.

PRC-U.S. Collusion

LD231502 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] The current events on the Chinese-Vietnamese border are another indication that playing-the-Chinese-card policy advocated by politicians in Washington is both unrealistic and dangerous. It is unrealistic because Beijing is going to pursue its own line of playing the American card. And it is dangerous because today's leaders in China adhere to an adventuristic course on the international scene.

Let's recall that the Chinese aggression against Vietnam was launched just after Deng Xiaoping's official visit to the United States.

During his stay in Washington he often stated that Vietnam should be taught a bloody lesson, that Vietnam should be punished, and so on. And the American hosts didn't disavow the aggressive statements of their Chinese guest, directed against a sovereign, independent country. Just the opposite: The guest was allowed to propagate his military threat against other nations while on American soil. This is another evidence that the administration knew beforehand about the Chinese aggression that began on 17 February. Such were the reports on the events published in the American press.

Now Washington officials are trying to refute this. They claim the plans and the date of the aggression were not known to them and Deng Xiaoping was warned about the undesirable consequences an attack on Vietnam might have on the international situation; though history will show where really lies the truth.

But what is doubtless nowadays is that the Beijing leaders are doing their utmost to demonstrate to the world that their aggression against Vietnam had America's backing. The undenied threats against Vietnam, voiced by Deng Xiaoping in the United States, and the launching of the attack against Vietnam just after his official visit to Washington, are not an accidental coincidence. Facts have created an impression that the United States approve China's aggressive plans. Thus the Beijing leaders have already made an attempt to play an American card in their adventuristic policy. It is also noteworthy that the administration in Washington is refusing to condemn the Chinese aggression. Speaking in Georgia the other day, President Carter said that there is no direct threat to the national interests of the United States in what is happening on the Chinese-Vietnamese border. This is another attempt to lessen the consequences the Chinese aggression has on the international situation and on international security.

Needless to say, the policy makers in Washington are undoubtedly aware of the fact that the Chinese troops have already captured some Vietnamese towns and villages and they are committing atrocities against the civilian population there. The aggressors have created special detachments that are killing everybody they meet on occupied territory. For example, two Vietnamese villages near the town of (Du Tang) were completely burned down and all their inhabitants--old people, women and children included--were annihilated. Let's also add to this that the Chinese aggression against Vietnam is an integral part of Beijing's hegemonistic policy aimed at obtaining world domination. Such a policy cannot but represent a real threat to the national security of all countries.

It is easy to understand the feelings of Americans expressing their deep concern over playing-the-Chinese-card policy advocated by some politicians in Washington. These Americans are truly worried about the national interest of their country and the prospects of strengthening international security. I recall some 5 years ago the well-known American diplomat and historian George Kennan said that to regard the Beijing leaders as suitable American allies is an illusion. The Chinese leaders, he went on, are pursuing their own goals and they can be pitiless in the struggle for these goals.

PRC's 'Obedience' to Imperialism

OW241225 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 23 Feb 79 OW

[Mulatov commentary: "The Chinese Militarists Are Serving the Interests of Imperialism"]

[Excerpts] Mao Zedong's successors have made China's foreign policy serve the (?global) strategy of imperialism. China's large-scale aggression against its neighboring socialist country can well explain this point. It is not only an aggression against the heroic Vietnamese people but also a challenge against peace, socialism and the national liberation movement.

The heroic Vietnamese people carried out many years of (?brilliant) struggle against the largest imperialist country and received the admiration of people throughout the world. Twentieth century history will prove forever that, in 1979, Chinese social-imperialism launched a large-scale aggression against Socialist Vietnam. It should be noted that Vietnam has not yet completely eliminated the aftermath of the aggression carried out for many years by the U.S. imperialists and militarists. Neither will history forget the fact that the criminal decision to order Chinese troops to carry out a large-scale invasion against Vietnam was adopted at a CCP Central Committee military commission meeting called immediately after the visit of Chinese Vice Premier and chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army Deng Xiaoping to the United States in early February, 1979. [passage indistinct]

At present, people in socialist countries hold that Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States was made to (?conclude various agreements), including military aggressive action against (?Vietnam). [Passage indistinct] they have clearly decided that the purpose of Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States was to obtain highest-level instructions.

An AFP correspondent reported from Beijing that, during Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States, a big-character poster put up on Beijing's (?Hsi Street) analyzed major U.S. policies since the PRC's founding in 1949. The patriotic big-character poster clearly pointed out that it should be clearly remembered that turning China into just a new obedient accomplice of U.S. imperialism is incompatible with targets pursued during the many years of struggle for liberation carried out by the Chinese people--those of winning victory over reactionaries at home and imperialism and of founding the PRC. [passage indistinct]

China's present foreign policy means aggression, betrayal of democracy, antisocialism and serving the global anticommunist strategy of imperialism as peddled by Mao Zedong's successors. This policy has nothing in common with the (?economic) interests of the Chinese workers or the genuine national interests of China.

KULIKOV: SOCIALIST COUNTRIES CANNOT IGNORE PRC'S AGGRESSION

LD232342 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2030 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty nations, has stated that the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community cannot be indifferent toward China's aggression against Vietnam. In a speech on Moscow Television today, he said that [words indistinct] and criticized [word indistinct] the NATO countries and reaffirmed the Warsaw Treaty nations' proposals on the limitation of the arms race which they submitted [word indistinct] in November last year.

SOVIET FORCES SAID TO HAVE BEEN MOVED TO BULGARIA

AU260800 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 26 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Austria--So far, there has been no confirmation of the REUTER news agency report from Vienna according to which the Soviet Union has transferred ground and air forces to Bulgaria. The agency gives as its source Western diplomats and rumors circulating in Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia. It does not exclude the possibility that the troop movements might constitute a demonstration of power in connection with the conflict between Vietnam and China.

Bulgaria controls important routes of access to Romania and Yugoslavia. These two countries have refused to one-sidedly condemn China's attack against Vietnam. The REUTER report adds that in Yugoslavia tank columns are moving in the direction of the Bulgarian border.

BTA Refutes REUTER

AU261455 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 26 Feb 79 AU

["Groundless and Ill-Intended Rumours"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 26 (BTA)--Prompted by REUTERS report as of Feb 25 originating from Vienna, that Soviet forces have been allegedly transferred to Bulgaria, our correspondent met competent officials. From a most responsible source these allegations were explicitly denied as groundless and ill-intended. Similar slanders addressed to Bulgaria have been fabricated and spread before as well, but they have always been refuted by the facts. Bulgaria's peace-loving and constructive policy is widely known. Bulgaria threatens nobody. She has repeatedly given an expression of her desire and determination to work and is working towards consolidating peace and security in the Balkans, for goodneighbourly interrelations with all countries in this region, resting on the complete observance of the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inviolability of frontiers.

YUGOSLAV PAPER CITED ON USSR'S PATIENCE TOWARD PRC

LD232210 Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 23, TASS--Newspaper POLITIKA writes: Moscow displays patience....In Moscow nobody doubts that the USSR can at any moment provide military assistance to Vietnam. It appears that the situation which would require a resort to effective measures has not yet developed.

The Soviet Union has had a political advantage even as a result of the fact that China embarked on a military action which is difficult to justify. That is why the USSR can choose any way of "punishing" China. Such a risk may be avoided only by a timely retreat of the Chinese troops from Vietnam.

GDR FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT USSR LATE FEB- EARLY MARCH

LD211826 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 21, TASS--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer will visit the Soviet Union late in February-early in March on the Soviet Government's invitation.

UK SHOULD RECONSIDER POLICY ON ARMS SALES TO PRC

LD231107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 79 p 5 LD

[B. Orekhov "rejoinder": "The Scorpion's Sting"]

[Text] Blood again is being shed on Vietnamese soil. The aggression unleashed against this socialist country by Beijing is continuing. It has stirred the whole world, arousing anger and indignation among hundreds of millions of people. On 17 February Chinese guns opened up on the border with Vietnam. A day later on 19 February, British Industry Secretary E. Varley flew from London for a tour of Asian countries. Beijing is among the places where the secretary intends to stop. The subject of his talks in the Chinese capital will be deliveries of British arms, primarily Harrier VTOL fighters.

It would seem a good time for London to revise its shortsighted position in supplying arms to the aggressor. This is precisely what is being demanded by sober-minded British people, and the country's peace-loving public is also advocating this. But no. According to Secretary E. Varley himself, China's piratical invasion of Vietnam "has nothing to do with the forthcoming talks in Beijing and cannot influence the British side's position."

As we can see, following certain U.S. circles, like-minded Britons are also adopting a line of virtual connivance with the Beijing militarists. London's DAILY EXPRESS writes in an editorial that Britain must deliver the Harriers to Beijing under any circumstances. Its philosophy is expressed absolutely clearly in a phrase from the same article: "If the long-term economic advantages from the establishment of good relations with China are real, we must adhere consistently to our policy."

Let us illustrate with a few examples what sort of policy this is. The Harrier fighters are only some of the British weapons whose sale to Beijing is now being discussed. In addition the Chinese are asking the British firm of Vickers for a licence to produce tanks. Beijing is interested in Scorpion tanks, Scimitar armored vehicles and so forth.

There is an ancient Eastern parable about a turtle which agreed to carry a scorpion across a river. In midstream the scorpion, true to character, stung the turtle. Is this wise parable known to those who are now selling Beijing Harriers and Scorpions?

NORWEGIAN DEFENSE OFFICIAL HOLST ENDS USSR VISIT

LD221043 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Feb 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Norwegian Deputy Defense Minister [as published] J. Holst, who has been in the Soviet Union on an official visit, left Leningrad for home 19 February.

The guest from Norway was seen off by Col Gen M.I. Sorokin, commander of the Leningrad Military District, and other generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The sendoff party included Lt Col T. Dypedal, military, naval and air attache at the Norwegian Embassy in the USSR.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH FRG AMBASSADOR WIECK 22 FEB

LD221906 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 22, TASS--USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received today FRG Ambassador to the USSR Hans Georg Wieck. The talk covered questions pertaining to a further development of bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG and some topical international issues of mutual interest.

ROMANOV SEES OFF FINLAND'S SORSA AT END OF VISIT

LD231235 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, February 23, TASS--Prime Minister of Finland Kalevi Sorsa left here for home today after an unofficial visit to the USSR. He attended the ceremony inaugurating the second section of the Svetogorsk pulp and paper complex which was built with the participation of Finnish firms.

At the railway station decorated with the flags of Finland, the Soviet Union and the Russian Federation, the prime minister was seen off by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, first secretary of the Leningrad regional committee of the party, and Finnish Ambassador to the Soviet Union Jakko Hallama.

During the visit, Grigoriy Romanov and Kalevi Sorsa had a friendly talks. Then the prime minister of Finland visited the Leningrad Svetlana amalgamation, a big electron instrument-making enterprise, and went to the Piskarevskoye memorial cemetery where lie buried over half a million Leningraders who died during World War II.

Speaking in a TASS interview, Kalevi Sorsa positively assessed the results of his visit to the Soviet Union, stressing that this visit further promoted goodneighbour relations between the two countries. The Finnish side is gratified to say, the prime minister stated, that the commissioning of the second section of the Svetogorsk complex is not only convincing proof of the high level of technical and economic ties between Finland and the USSR but also a model of mutually beneficial relations and trust between Finnish and Soviet peoples. Kalevi Sorsa said that the Soviet-Finnish long-term cooperation programme covering a period till 1990 opened a good prospect for deepening economic cooperation in the interests of goodneighbour relations, stronger friendship and mutual understanding.

BRIEFS

FRENCH VISITORS IN UKRAINE--Representatives of French sister cites have completed their visit to the Ukraine. For a week the French visitors have familiarized themselves with the activity of the local soviets of people's deputies, experience in urban construction and the organization of municipal services. They inspected enterprises, institutes, scientific research establishments, schools, resorts, preschool establishments, museums, theaters and branches of the USSR-France Society in Kiev, Odessa, Voroshilovgrad, Kharkov, Zaporozhye, Thorez, Berdyansk, Uman, Novaya Kakhovka, Melitopol, Alushta and Yalta. Soviet-French friendship soirees were held in an atmosphere of cordiality. On 17 February the representatives of the 14 French cities left for home. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 17 Feb 79 AU]

COMMENTARY, REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN CONTINUE

Khomeyni Says Bakhtiar Flees Abroad

LD252138 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 25 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 25, TASS--Bakhtiar, the shah-appointed former prime minister of Iran, has fled abroad. This was announced by Ayatollah Khomeyni in a speech broadcast today by the Voice of the Iranian Revolution radio station. He did not say where the former prime minister is at present, but underlined that the Provisional Government of Iran intends to put Bakhtiar on trial and is, therefore, demanding his extradition.

Shah Loses Iranian Citizenship

LD231205 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berne, February 23, TASS--The shah of Iran has been stripped of Iranian citizenship and his passport declared invalid. This was said to pressmen by A. Fahimi, the Iranian ambassador to Switzerland. The ambassador stressed that the Iranian Government informed the governments of all countries about this through diplomatic channels.

Shah Subsidizes Counterrevolutionaries

LD261036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] According to reports from Iran the Provisional Government of the country is continuing to implement measures to restore normal economic activity. Counterrevolutionary elements are trying to hinder this. Their subversive activity is being subsidised by the shah, who took 160 billion rials out of Iran.

Plots Against Revolution

LD251735 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 25 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 25, TASS--The Provisional Government of Iran continues to implement measures to restore normal economic activities and eliminate counter-revolutionary elements.

A government spokesman told a press conference here that responsible persons have been appointed on a temporary basis for the management in the transitional period of the majority of large institutions and companies, and will supervise the purge of personnel from pro-shah elements. He also said that the draft of a new constitution, now being drawn up, will be published by the government and submitted for nationwide discussions.

At present, according to the spokesman, a list of persons is being drawn up involved in the crimes perpetrated under the old regime. They will be prohibited from leaving the country.

The leadership of the General Staff of the Iranian Army announced the retirement of another 32 generals. The Voice of the Iranian Revolution radio station announced that by now 140 higher officers of the armed forces have been relieved of their commands.

Minister of Justice of Iran A. Mobashsheri told correspondents here that documentary testimony has been discovered of the shah's personal participation in torturing Iranian patriots. Thus, according to the minister, the shah, accompanied by his sister Ashraf and several courtiers watched the torture of the well-known progressive journalist Karimpur Shirazi, arrested after the antipeople military putsch in 1953. These documents are to be published shortly.

According to the paper ETTELAAT, a representative of Khomeyni at Nahremanshahr (former Kermanshah) Hazali stated that the shah, who was preparing a coup for February 17, had on several occasions flown from Morocco to the Iranian island of Kish where he conferred with several generals loyal to him. According to Hazali the shah took out of the country up to 160 billion rials.

The huge assets stolen by the shah from the people, the paper writes, are now being used for preparing a new conspiracy against the revolution. A report received at Ayatollah Khomeyni's headquarters from Switzerland says that the notorious butcher of the shah's secret police Parviz Sabeti, now hiding in that country, is busy implementing an imperialist conspiracy against Iran, assisted by CIA experts. Former SAVAK agents, the ETTELAAT points out, are trying their best, in accordance with that plan, to foment clashes between Islamic groupings and left forces in Iran, to provoke, with the help of the shah's money, a civil war.

South African Oil Halt

LD231640 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 23, TASS--The new authorities of Iran have stated that they will discontinue all commercial and economic ties with the South African racist regime. These ties included specifically South Africa's big investments in the Iranian oil refining industry and numerous joint trading enterprises.

Earlier, the Provisional Government of Iran announced its decision to stop oil deliveries to the South African racists. South Africa depended on Iranian oil for meeting 90 per cent of its needs for fuel. Iranian petrol was used to fuel airforce planes and helicopters, tanks and personnel carriers which the racists used for suppressing the national liberation movement inside the country and for armed provocations against neighbouring states. Branches of Western oil monopolies operating in South Africa also supplied Iranian oil to the illegal Smith regime in Rhodesia.

More Arrests; U.S. Bribes Charge

LD232020 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] Tehran, February 23, TASS--The Government of Iran has reaffirmed its resolution to complete the purging of the state apparatus of pro-shah elements and to punish all those who are guilty of crimes against the people. Deputy Prime Minister for Revolutionary Affairs Yazdi, said in an interview to the French newspaper LIBERATION that the military governors, heads of SAVAK and police departments, and also garrison commanders in all the major towns were responsible for the massacres of popular anti-shah demonstrations. All these persons, he stressed, must be put in the dock. A police captain, who took part last August in the arson of a crammed cinema-house in Abadan, was executed today in accordance with the sentence passed on him by a revolutionary tribunal. As previously reported, 377 persons perished as a result of that criminal action. 'Ali Shayegan, a noted anti-shah leader and one of the founders of the National Front, has returned to Tehran after a 20-year-long exile. His name is listed in the local political circles and the press among the candidates to the post of first president of the future Islamic republic of Iran.

Washington, February 23, TASS--Michael Barnes, member of the House of Representatives of the United States, said at a press conference here that according to information received from S. Ruhani, representative of the Provisional Iranian Government in Washington, under the shah the Iranian Embassy in the United States resorted broadly to bribing of American officials with a view to organising pro-shah publications in the American press.

Bribes, according to S. Ruhani, were received by members of the Congress, government officials, prominent figures in the sphere of information.

M. Barnes said that he would request the House Select Committee on Ethics and, possibly, the FBI to investigate S. Ruhani's charges.

Life Returning to Normal

LD241640 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 24, TASS--The situation in Iran remains calm on the whole. The revolutionary authorities continue taking measures to restore normal economic activities in the country as soon as possible and liquidate counter-revolutionary elements.

It was officially announced today that a national referendum on Iran's state system will be held before March 21 this year, i.e. before the beginning of the Iranian new year. During the referendum the Iranian people will express themselves for the abolition of monarchy which existed in Iran for 2,500 years. This will be followed by an election to a constitutional assembly and after the latter works out a new constitution of the country, parliamentary elections will be held.

Tens of the shah's generals, active functionaries of the secret political police, several former ministers-embezzlers, and members of the dissolved Parliament are awaiting a trial for the crimes they committed to the people. According to a Tehran radio report, Baluchi who live in the border area between Iran and Pakistan, handed over to the Iranian authorities a police general who was fleeing to Pakistan and trying to evade punishment for participation in the cruel reprisals against the people. About two thousand agents of the shah's secret police SAVAK surrendered to the revolutionary authorities.

As was stated by a spokesman of the Provisional Government of Iran, revolutionary tribunals for a trial of the shah's henchmen are to be set up in the administrative centres of the provinces and other large cities.

Amir Entezam, deputy prime minister for administrative affairs, stated today that Iran will resume the export of oil in approximately a half-month's time. At present, about 700,000 barrels of oil a day is produced in the country, i.e. the amount which suffices only for domestic requirements.

The planes of the Iranian air company resumed their flights on international routes today after a two-month interval caused by a general strike and then by the closure of airports. The first plane took to Paris Iranian fliers who are to fly back to Iran the planes of the Iranian air company which were stranded at various European airports two months ago.

A 100,000-strong meeting took place at Tehran University stadium yesterday. The participants of the meeting demanded the setting up of people's councils to manage industrial enterprises, institutions and companies. They cheered the workers of the Tabriz tractor works where such a council has already been elected.

The meeting's resolution is calling for creating "people's armed forces", for distributing the lands which had been usurped by the Pahlavi dynasty, among the poorest sections of peasantry, and for annulling the peasants' debts to banks and government offices. The participants in the meeting called on the people to be vigilant in the face of U.S. imperialism's unceasing intrigues against the Iranian revolutionary movement.

Alarmed by the scope of anti-American sentiments, the U.S. Embassy continues evacuating its citizens from Iran. The citizens of other Western countries are also being urgently evacuated. Last Wednesday a large group of Americans and Britons was taken away from Iran by U.S. and British naval ships.

Berne, February 24, TASS--The Iranian Government notified the Government of Switzerland of the nationalization of the entire property of the shah and the members of his family and in this connection requested to discontinue payments on their accounts in Swiss banks. This was stated here by a spokesman for the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A statement by the Iranian minister of the economy and finance was circulated in the Swiss capital. The statement emphasizes that billions-worth sums of money which the shah had taken abroad with him belong to the Iranian people and nobody else has the right to manage them.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE COMMENT ON CAMP DAVID TALKS

Camp David Talks Suspended

LD251656 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 25 Feb 79 LD

[Text] New York, February 25, TASS--The tripartite negotiations at Camp David to conclude a separate deal between Egyptian Prime Minister Khalil, Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan, and U.S. Secretary of State Vance have been suspended. The Egyptian and Israeli delegations left for Cairo and Tel Aviv "for consultations." This however does not mean the talks are ended. Egypt hastened to assure the American administration that it is ready to continue the bargaining. With reference to "an American source," the Israeli paper MA'ARIV reports that "major progress" has been achieved at Camp David. Another paper YEDI'OT AHARONOT bluntly points out that the feelings of optimism over the progress made justify the convocation of a summit conference between As-Sadat, Begin and Carter.

Timoshkin: Cairo's Dilemna

LD252054 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 25 Feb 79 LD

[A. Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] The Egyptian-Israeli talks at Camp David under the auspices of the United States, as you know, were suspended today. Both the Egyptian and Israeli delegations said they would be returning home for consultation with their leaders.

A U.S. official has boasted that the 4-day talks took place in a cordial atmosphere. Pressmen interpret this statement as artificial optimism by Washington; this is indicative of Washington's effort to complete conclusion of the separate agreement between Egypt and Israel as soon as possible. On this occasion U.S. press commentators recall the statement which President Carter made in Atlanta, pointing out that events in Iran made the conclusion of a treaty between Egypt and Israel more pressing than ever before. Consequently it becomes obvious that the second round of the Camp David separate talks took place in the light of the revolutionary events in Iran, the events which have made Washington urge and press for speed.

One cannot state that official Cairo is unaware of the current developments of the Middle East situation. But having tied itself firmly to Washington's policy, the Egyptian leadership finds itself compelled to make more concessions, bearing in mind the fact that Washington says that it is unwilling to take into consideration the critical position of the Egyptian official leadership.

The New York TIMES believes that the Egyptian leadership fears to act against the trends prevailing in the Arab world and opposing conclusion of the separate agreement with Israel. Other circumstances have been added to all this, further increasing the difficulties which the Egyptian leadership faces when taking separate steps.

Saudi Crown Prince Fahd has postponed his official visit to the United States--due to take place in March. The Saudi foreign minister has also postponed his overseas visit. The U.S. press interpret this move by Riyadh as an expression of Saudi Arabia's displeasure at U.S. effort to conclude the Egyptian-Israeli agreement, since this will further complicate the Middle East situation.

The British GUARDIAN expresses a more definite opinion in this connection, saying that the current U.S. Middle East policy threatens, as the newspaper puts it, to place the Egyptian Government in a position similar to that of the shah of Iran just before he was overthrown.

When analyzing the development of the situation in the Middle East in the light of Iranian events, many commentators wonder if the Egyptian leadership can in such circumstances sign the separate agreement with Israel. When asking this question, they take into consideration the fact that the overwhelming majority of Arabs believe that the separatist and capitulatory policy towards the enemy, the policy which the United States is imposing, is a policy inconsistent with the national rights and vital interests of the Arab peoples.

Statements by official Cairo show that it is pretending not to heed the resolutions of last year's Baghdad summit conference. It is common knowledge that at that conference it was decided not only to reject totally the Camp David separate deals but also to adopt harsh sanctions against the Egyptian leadership, should it sign the separate agreement with Israel.

Thus the Egyptian president is facing two alternatives: Should he follow the United States which is dragging him, through paltry aid, toward concluding the separate deal, or should he follow the Arab world which gives Egypt huge financial aid to encourage it to return to the path of the decisive struggle for the liquidation of all traces of Israeli aggression.

It is true that it is difficult today to predict the final result of the second round of the Camp David separate talks. It is not unlikely that there will be another summit meeting, similar to that of last year in Camp David. President Carter does not regard this as unlikely. But it can be said, nevertheless, that the wave of Arab indignation and dissatisfaction over the anti-Arab nation policy being practised by the Egyptian leadership, will hang increasingly over the heads of those participating in the separate talks. This leadership is trying to continue its march on the path of U.S. neo-colonialist policy in the Middle East and that of its main ally, the Israeli enemy.

Mideast 'Military-Economic Bloc'

LD242336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1720 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by (Vladimir Savchenko), commentary by Yuriy Soltan]

[Text] At the moment trilateral U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian talks are in progress in Camp David.

The matter concerns the conclusion of a separate deal between Egypt and Israel, but, strange as it may seem, although the talks are called 'peaceful,' the bargaining and dealing frequently have to do with arms. Our correspondent Yuriy Soltan reports from Washington:

[Soltan--begin recording] What is happening behind the walls of Camp David is being sparsely reported. It is only said that the talks are proceeding in a spirit of mutual understanding and that Israel and Egypt are sincerely striving to conclude a separate deal.

At these discussions in Camp David, Egypt is being asked to agree that the separate treaty with Israel will take precedence over all other Egyptian commitments and that Cairo not insist on linking the treaty with conditions involving the future of the Arab peoples of Palestine. In principle Egypt has (? already) agreed to these demands, but [words indistinct] President Anwar as-Sadat, taking into account the great interest of the United States, wishes to obtain as much for his betrayal of the Arb cause as possible. Cairo has asked Washington for $15 billion in aid for its economic development. As-Sadat has reached an agreement with the United States to create a consortium, together with other Western countries, for this purpose--a consortium which will be given the opportunity to exercise full control over the Egyptian economy.

During the recent visit of U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown to Cairo, President as-Sadat said that he was prepared, in the aftermath of the fall of the shah of Iran, to take upon himself the functions of the U.S. "gendarme" in the Near East. As-Sadat requested that several billion dollars-worth of the most modern American military equipment be made available to him for this purpose. He vowed solemnly not to use it against Israel and said that he would welcome an increased military role by the United States in the Near East.

It has been announced here that the Washington administration has begun consultations (? in Congress) about this proposal, and that a delegation of experts from the Pentagon will soon be sent to Cairo. However, Uncle Sam is not in a hurry to be generous and thus promises of aid are only a "stick and carrot" tactic being used to speed up the conclusion of a separate deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv, and in this way to realize the idea being nurtured here of the creation of a military-economic bloc in the Near East to defend the oil and other interests of the United States and suppress the liberation struggle of the Arabs. The chief combat role in this bloc, as previously reported, would be allotted to Israel, whom Washington considers a far more reliable ally than Egypt. [end recording]

Carter on Egypt as 'Policeman'

LD231824 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Cairo Is Following the Path of Serving U.S. Imperialism"]

[Text] The recent statements by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, in which he has expressed his readiness to make Egypt a policeman to protect the U.S. imperialists' interests in the Middle East, are attracting great interest inside and outside the Arab world. It is known that he made these statements during the recent visit to Egypt of U.S. Defense Secretary Brown. Many observers have pointed out that the Egyptian president is thus seeking Washington to consider Egypt another pillar for the United States in the region--like Israel--and would subsequently supply it with arms.

Cairo links this with its old futile hope that the United States will force Israel to make some concessions to at least camouflage the capitulatory character of the policy of As-Sadat's regime.

However, President Carter himself has rushed to warn Cairo against any illusions of this kind and especially those connected with obtaining large quantities of weapons from the United States. For President Carter said: The United States cannot fulfill this request in full. The U.S. President made it clear that Israel's priority in obtaining U.S. weapons remains a firm principle in U.S. Middle East policy. The head of the U.S. administration even stated that it was a great mistake for President as-Sadat to try to make his country into a local policeman.

Naturally, this statement is for propaganda purposes. Moreover, the real role of President as-Sadat has been pointed out to him, since no Arab leader throughout the history of Israeli aggression and expansion has been able to obtain U.S. backing. President as-Sadat is no exception. The capitulatory course of the Egyptian leadership, even its intention of signing the separate peace treaty with Israel, the open-door policy to U.S. imperialism--none of these have affected the U.S. pro-Israeli stand. Now, when President as-Sadat himself volunteers to make Egypt a gendarme to protect U.S. imperialist interests in the Middle East, Washington has pointed out to him the humble position which Egypt enjoys among U.S. aides.

On the other hand, dispatches arriving from Cairo have indicated that As-Sadat has rushed to exercise his disgraceful policeman's duties against the Arabs. Detachments of Egyptian commando forces have arrived in Oman from Egypt to replace the Iranian forces which are being withdrawn from Oman. Now Cairo's flight from the ranks of the Arab front confronting Israeli aggression has become direct service for U.S. imperialism.

Camp David Plot

LD252152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 25 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The Moscow radio correspondent in Beirut reports on the following interview with Ziyad 'Abd al-Fattah, director of the Palestinian information agency, WAFA:

[Al-Fattah--begin recording, in Arabic, fading into Russian translation] The chief problem which is being discussed at the current talks in Camp David is the attempt to force upon the parties conclusion of a separate settlement between Cairo and Tel Aviv. The main objective of President as-Sadat's adventurist course is still the liquidation of the Palestine liberation movement. In addition, the notorious project of so-called self-government in the occupied territories is being reviewed at Camp David. The Palestinian resistance movement and all progressive Arab forces resolutely reject any capitulationist plans for a settlement in the Near East. This attitude has found concrete expression in the foundation of the Arab Front of Confrontation and Steadfastness.

Moreover, this was followed by patriotic actions in Iran, which made the shaky position of American imperialism and its henchmen in the Near East even shakier. As a result the balance of forces in this region has been cardinally changed. The Iranian revolution has dealt a severe blow to an important military stronghold of the United States and the entire military and political doctrine of American imperialism aimed against national liberation movements in the Near East. Its other aim is to guard against any future plundering of the natural resources of the region's countries.

The Camp David plot, regardless of the outcome of the current separatist talks, is already doomed. It is, after all, nothing but a deal being made behind the backs of the Palestinian people and their lawful representative, the PLO. The people of Palestine have not given up their difficult struggle for their national rights.

Firmly on the side of the Palestine revolution are the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. It is quite clear that it will be impossible to achieve a just peace in the Near East if attempts to ignore the PLO and its friends, among them the national liberation forces, continue. It is high time for the imperialists to understand this truth. [end recording]

TASS ASSESSES CANCELLATION OF SAUDI LEADERS VISITS TO U.S.

LD241828 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

["The USA Tries To Gain Saudi Backing"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, February 24, TASS--It is announced here that Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia postponed his visit to the USA scheduled for mid-March. At the same time Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi minister of foreign affairs, cancelled his visit to the USA. Official Washington hurried to explain those decisions [words indistinct] on the state of health of the crown prince and expressed "great regret" on this score. The [words indistinct] (?however) the Saudi Embassy in the USA stated that Prince Fahd was in good health and that his visit had been postponed "in order to provide the time for a comprehensive study (?of the main) issues of mutual concern." Such a divergence in explanations, as the New York TIMES points out in this connection, came at a time when Saudi sources have been telling American reporters of strong Saudi concern over American policy in the Middle East. Saudi Arabia is concerned, in particular, over the resumption of the Camp David talks which, in Saudi opinion, will further aggravate the situation in the region as well as over the American policy in the Persian Gulf. The cancellation of the visit to the USA by Saudi state leaders is appraised here as a serious setback of U.S. diplomacy.

Saudi Arabia is known to have joined Arab countries that had denounced the U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli deal at Camp David. In this context the U.S. new attempts to expedite the signing of separate agreements could not but arouse the [words indistinct] concern. At the same time Saudi Arabia, the biggest oil producer, is discontented by Western monopolies' pressure with the view to (?intensifying) the exploitation of its oil deposits. Meeting halfway the demands of the West, Saudi Arabia increased the daily output of its oil from 8.5 million to 9.4 million barrels for the purpose of making up for the termination of the export of oil from Iran. The West did not limit itself to that, however. U.S. and other Western oil monopolies are busy persuading Saudi Arabia into restraining the demands of the OPEC member-states for an increase in oil prices. Pumping out huge amounts of oil from Saudi Arabia, monopolies pay for it by U.S. dollars which get depreciated more and more with every passing day.

During his recent Middle-East tour, one of the aims of which was to attempt to knock together a new military bloc with the participation of Saudi Arabia, U.S. Defence Secretary Brown had promised Saudi leaders to increase, as a kind of compensation, the deliveries of newest U.S. armaments. But as the latest developments show, Washington's new promises have produced no desired effect so far.

MOSCOW VIEWS RELATIONS BETWEEN SOVIET UNION, SAUDI ARABIA

LD222044 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "On the 53d Anniversary of the USSR's Recognition of the Saudi State"]

[Text] The USSR recognized the state of Saudi Arabia 53 years ago and was the first to do so. This fact has greatly moved the leaders of this Arab state.

It should be recalled in this connection that at the time, Saudi Arabia came under heavy pressure from the imperialist forces headed by the British colonialists, who refused to see their footholds in the Arabian Peninsula lost. However, the consolidation of Saudi Arabia's position internally bolstered the Arab struggle against imperialism and weakened imperialist positions in the Arabian Peninsula at the time.

The development of relations between the Saudi Arabian kingdom and the USSR at the time, in the political as well as the trade fields, reached a level which prompted Prince Faysal, who paid an official visit to Moscow in 1932, to say: "I am happy to visit the USSR which is bound to his majesty's country by ties of strong friendship."

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA recently wrote that there was no reason to believe that these words were merely words of courtesy. The fact that the situation underwent some change later was not our fault. In fact, noninterference in the internal affairs of others is one of the basic principles of Soviet foreign policy. Differences between social regimes should never be a reason for alienation. Furthermore, the attitudes of the USSR and Saudi Arabia toward liquidation of the effects of the Israeli aggression, which is the vital issue of the present time as far as the whole Arab world is concerned, are objectively close to each other. In the first place, their stands on the basic issues pertaining to the reaching of a just solution in the Middle East are identical.

There is also talk on the need for the liberation of all the Arab territories occupied by Israel, including the Arab sector of Jerusalem, as well as the retrieval of the legitimate rights of the Palestine people.

It is often stated that Saudi Arabia's negative attitude toward communism and the USSR are based on the belief that communism and religion are two completely contradictory things. But we would like to point out the following in this connection:

1. The USSR has advocated and continues to advocate freedom of religion, as stipulated in the Soviet Constitution.

2. The policy of a state should be judged in the light of its actions. Nobody has ever heard the Soviet communist leaders threatening Saudi Arabia. On the other hand, Senator Church, a religious man who heads the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate, has uttered hostile statements and threats against Saudi Arabia because of its opposition to the Camp David agreements. It is noteworthy that those whom Frank Church was addressing were members of a Zionist organization in the United States.

Furthermore, the Arabs have repeatedly suffered aggression in the past and at present at the hands of those who consider themselves religious, while the Soviet Communists always supported the Arabs' struggle for independence. The best proof of this is obviously the USSR's recognition of the Saudi state over 53 years ago.

ZHUKOV SEES INTERPARTY UNITY AS KEY TO IRAQI SUCCESSES

LD201629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[Political commentator Yuriy Zhukov dispatch: "Strength in Unity!"]

[Text] Baghdad-Moscow--When you drive into Baghdad your attention is immediately attracted by the originally shaped arches decorating the streets of this ancient city, shining by night with all the colors of the rainbow. Anti-imperialist slogans are inscribed on them in Arab lettering. The arches were erected last summer when Iraq was celebrating the 10th anniversary of the revolutionary events of 17 July 1968 which brought the Ba'th Party to power.

A decade in the life of a country is both a lot and a little, depending on what you compare it with. In any event this period is significant in areas which have a magnetic effect by virtue of their oil resources on the Western monopolies seeking to regain the resources they have lost. Another notable date was an important milestone during this period: 5 years ago the country's progressive forces united in the ranks of the United Progressive National Patriotic Front, joining the ruling Ba'th Party and other patriotic forces, including the Iraqi Communist Party.

Life has confirmed yet again that when the progressive forces of a nation, guided by its supreme interests, act in a united front, they fear no intrigues by their enemies. And the successes are in evidence.

The struggle to liquidate illiteracy. The creation of universities and higher technical colleges. The training of skilled cadres. A broad program of actions for the development of agriculture and in this connection the No 1 task--land reclamation and irrigation; even lands destroyed by the pitiless sun, long since petrified and covered in salt like snow, are gradually being returned to life. The sensible use of the main national resource--oil: All oilfields have been confiscated from the foreign monopolies which exploited them for many years and now Iraq itself extracts 120-125 million tons of oil a year. The extensive construction of new plants and factories. This constructive activity is being implemented with the active support of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries.

Of course matters would have proceeded better and more rapidly if the general situation in the Near East has been different, if a military hotbed had not been smoldering nearby, if it had not been for the threat which Israel presents to the Arabs. And another thing: It is quite impossible to forget the perfidious and dangerous maneuvers of the special services of Western imperialist powers and the reactionary Arab regimes skilled in organizing reactionary putsches, rebellions and coups. That is why it is more important then ever to preserve and consolidate the unity of the progressive forces of the Arab East and Iraq itself--unity thanks to which the country acquired a real opportunity to live and work in an atmosphere of stability and constructive development. And this is an important factor in the tense situation that has taken shape in the Near East, particularly in connection with the U.S.-Israeli attempts to push through a separate deal between Israel and Egypt.

As is well known, the rallying of the Arab national liberation forces was the answer to this. First the creation of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front formed by Syria, Algeria, Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the PLO. Then the proclamation of unity of action by Iraq and Syria. And finally the Baghdad conference of heads of state and government of all the Arab countries except Egypt, which have been able to overcome their political and ideological differences for the sake of wrecking the plans for separate deals with Israel.

"The decisions of the conference of the Arab countries' heads of state and government in Baghdad," it was noted in a talk between L.I. Brezhnev and S. Husayn, vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, "are designed to play an important part in the struggle against the policy of separate anti-Arab deals and for the attainment of a just settlement of the Near East problem. Special significance in this struggle attaches to the cohesion of all the Arab world's progressive and patriotic forces and the consolidation of their friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries."

The same thing was discussed during many of my talks with leading figures of the Ba'th Party and Iraqi Communist Party held at the Iraqi Committee of Peace and Solidarity. Here I met with committee chairman, Aziz Sharif, a member of the WPC Presidium and outstanding public figure.

"We do not underestimate the danger of the situation existing in the Near East and its complexity," he said. "But we take into account the lessons of history and in particular the example of Vietnam. It had an incredibly hard struggle. But the Vietnamese people correctly assessed the significance of the cohesion of all national forces and the importance of permanent ties with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, which rendered it selfless aid. And they triumphed. This example is very instructive for us...."

Life itself suggests that it is just as important to preserve and consolidate the unity of the progressive forces within each Arab country. Now, on familiarizing myself with Iraq's reality, I frequently recalled the important statement which Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, general secretary of the regional leadership of the ruling Ba'th Party and president of Iraq, made in his political report to this party's eighth regional congress.

"The question of consolidating the Progressive National Patriotic Front, developing its activity and reinforcing the front's practice and traditions in various spheres together with persistent, energetic and constructive activity to enhance the Ba'th Party's leading role is the central task that is absolutely inadmissible to ignore. All party fighters, and particularly those responsible for work in front organs, must bear this in mind."

As Al-Bakr stressed, the establishment of relations of mutual understanding and positive cooperation between the Ba'th Party, the Communist Party and other national patriotic forces was "largely the result of a real need for the gradual development of mutual understanding and cooperation, the liquidation of the problems which had sometimes arisen between the sides as a result of the grave vestiges of the past, and the wise and precise liquidation of the influence of these vestiges in order to resume activity thereafter within the framework of the united front."

The creation of the Progressive National Patriotic Front in Iraq was assessed highly by the patriotic forces, including the Iraqi Communist Party, which was also reflected in the documents of its third congress which confirmed the Communist Party's orientation toward cooperation with the Ba'th Party.

But regrettable, dangerous signs of the weakening of this united front have appeared recently. All my interlocutors--Munif ar-Razzaz, one of the deputy general secretaries of the Ba'th Party national leadership, Na'im Haddad, member of this party's regional leadership; Abd al-Razzaq as-Safi, member of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee Politburo; and others--told me that the fundamental statements made at the Ba'th Party and Iraqi Communist Party congresses about the constant significance of their unity and cohesion remain valid.

The guarantee of the progressive forces' success lies in their unity. And any weakening of this unity is fraught with dangerous consequences and plays into the hand of the imperialists who are seeking to split the progressive forces and to inflict losses on them individually.

NKOMO ON ROLE OF COMMUNISTS IN LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

LD231052 Moscow in Ndebele to Rhodesia 1530 GMT 9 Feb 79 LD

["Voice of Freedom Fighters" program]

[Text] We shall hear Mr Joshua Nkomo, the national leader of Zimbabwe, president of ZAPU and coleader of the Patriotic Front, answering questions on the false propaganda of the racists and the Western countries:

We asked Mr Joshua Nkomo why the Western powers and the Boers always allege that the wars of liberation are instigated by communists. Why should the West and the Boers always throw their dirt on the communists?

[Nkomo--begin recording, speaking in Ndebele] Well, they have to resort to these tactics because they are using a phrase that is ill-defined and unfamiliar to the people when they say: Communists are the ones creating trouble. They expose their own weaknesses and shortcomings when they say that the liberation movement--ZAPU--is communist inspired, since all that ZAPU desires is what the people want. People begin to see that in reality the communists must be good people: people who love freedom; people who want everyone to reap the rewards of their labor. They want children to be educated; they are people who want hospitals and medical facilities; they are people concerned with transportation facilities for all. All this, then, reveals to the people that the ways of the communists must be the best for the people. At times when they think that they are denouncing the communists, they are in fact, through their speeches, revealing to the people that the term communist stands for everything that the people desire or want. In fact, the West is actually undermining itself.

The future of Zimbabwe will be a future that gives the people of Zimbabwe their country. This means that the land or country, according to our customs, cannot be sold. The land is the inheritance of the people--every one of them. Therefore, in a future Zimbabwe, no one will say: This is my river; or, this is my mountain; or, this is my tree. All of these things exist in the country for the good of all the people. A future Zimbabwe, therefore, will be a Zimbabwe that stands for everyone, for all humanity; every person will earn a livelihood.

The situation will not be everyone for himself, as is the case in capitalism. Capitalism means every man for himself. If you are starving, its your own fault; if you are not educated, its your own fault; if you have no means of traveling or no money to board a bus, its your own fault. In this system it is all your own fault. The Zimbabwe of the future will see to it that every child goes to school, that everyone has medical care, that everyone has a house. The country belongs to the people and no one can buy it. This will be the Zimbabwe of tomorrow. [end recording]

SOUTH AFRICA OFFERS AID TO EUROPEANS IN RHODESIA, NAMIBIA

LD230004 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[From "Problems and Opinions" program presented by Yuriy Mikhaylov]

[Text] South Africa has lately been declaring that it is ready to give necessary help to the European population of Rhodesia and Namibia. Several influential members of the National Party, including Prime Minister Botha, spoke in that vein. South Africa obviously refuses to put up with the fact that Rhodesia and Namibia are going to slip out of her control. But it's not the need to preserve the privileges of the white minority that South Africa is concerned about. It's also the need to preserve vitally important economic positions in those two countries.

According to incomplete figures, South African investments in Rhodesia surpass the ceiling of 400,000,000 pounds. These investments are placed in key economic branches such as the mining, power and fuel industries, engineering, agriculture and banking. (?Twenty-five) percent of the profit made by the Rhodesian mining industry is taken away by South African businessmen. This figure alone shows how deeply South Africa has penetrated only in one basic industry of the country, the mining industry.

While operating in Rhodesia, South African companies try to cover up their activities, but in Namibia they feel themselves at home. South Africa reaps huge profits from exports of Namibian karakul and wool but chiefly from mining minerals. Ten percent of the South African (?current) revenues comes from Namibia as a result of the plunder of the natural and manpower resources. Namibia, at the same time, serves as a market for South African goods. The South African companies account for 90 percent of the commodities sold on the Namibian market.

The South African ruling circles are doing what they can to postpone the agony of the Smith regime. They delay in every possible way the solution of the Namibian question. The futile nature of these attempts is obvious. The Zimbabwe and Namibian questions will eventually be solved in the interests of their peoples. Reckless will be the attempts of the racists to save their role in Namibia and the present regime in Rhodesia at the expense of the fate of many Africans and whites. By threatening neighboring African peoples, South Africa only aggravates the conflict in the south of the continent. Security through arms which she promises the Europeans leads only to heavy losses and unnecessary sacrifice.

U.S., UK PREPARING MILITARY OPERATION TO AID RHODESIA

LD212212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent in East Africa Georgiy Voytsekhovskiy reports from Dar es Salaam:

Details have become known of the so-called "rescue operation in Rhodesia" which is being prepared by the imperialist circles. According to official versions from London, this operation would enable the evacuation of white settlers from Rhodesia in the event of victory by the Zimbabwean Patriotic Forces. However, such an interpretation, as is now becoming obvious, is merely a propaganda screen.

The main scheme of the operation was devised by the special services of Britain and the United States and envisages the formation of a so-called "rescue contingent" made up of well-equipped combat units which can be airlifted on short notice to Rhodesia to carry out a special task. It is reported from informed circles that the operational plan is in final stages of agreement in the headquarters of the armies of the Rhodesian and Republic of South African regimes. By all accounts a broad operation is being planned in Rhodesia, and, of course, not to save the white population but to save the existing regime there from defeat.

The prepared imperialist intervention in Rhodesia is aimed at preserving the neocolonialist regime, and thus at preventing the further development of the national-liberation movement in the south of the continent. Meanwhile, the Zimbabwe liberation army is steadily growing more successful. The majority of the rural areas are already under the control of the patriots; the battleline is approaching the towns. Battles are breaking out one after the other in the outskirts of Salisbury, which, according to eyewitnesses, already looks like a beseiged camp.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES BRITAIN FOR HYPOCRISY ON RHODESIA

LD231050 Moscow in Ndebele to Rhodesian 1530 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD

[Commentary by station news writer (Aleksandr Belkin)]

[Text] As we have already reported, many Western countries have now come to openly support the oppressive administration of the criminal Ian Smith, following his so-called referendum among the Boers in Rhodesia which was exclusively for the white minority. The British Foreign Office maintains, while this is going on, that people should act in support of their plan for Rhodesian settlement. But the British are pushing other states to recognize the internal solution--and then hypocritically criticizing them; and yet in essence Britain concurs with their actions. It has always been obvious that Britain and its allies have been hypocrites on the Rhodesian problem. Britain and its allies are together in this and have the same aim. Here our news writer (Aleksandr Belkin) clearly explains that Britain has taken steps to recognize the Salisbury administration. Let's see what this means:

Britain pretends to support the people in their opposition to the oppressive regime in Salisbury, saying that the administration is an illegal one. But in its actions, London is actively supporting the white minority all the time--in its political actions and in arming the forces of the Boers. It is obvious that Britain is pushing forward its allies, so that they may seem to be guilty of breaking the sanctions against dealing with Rhodesia. Britain is urging them on, breaking the sanctions against dealing with Rhodesia. Britain is urging them on, saying: You go ahead; I will follow you and support you and I will resolve Rhodesia's internal problems. This is our only salvation at present. This is the only way we can safeguard our source of wealth in Zimbabwe. If we fail to do this, we will have been beaten by the Zimbabwean people in the realm of politics.

This, then, is the policy being pursued by London. All this, however, is no surprise, really, because London and Washington have always blown hot and cold over the Rhodesian issue. At times they have even been at a loss as to what they could do. Now they are saying: Let's stop taking any action; but if all other plans fail then we will return to our plan for the Rhodesian problem.

Because of this assurance, PRAVDA reports, the Boers have intensified their harrassment of the civilian population in their attempt to suppress the cause of freedom. The Boers are now employing their henchmen as protective shields to safeguard white domination over the black people. In all this, the Western world is working ceaselessly these days to promote recognition of the Salisbury regime, as you can see from Smith's visit to the United States, accompanied by his henchmen.

Recently, one of the so-called leaders, Ndabaningi Sithole, came to London to get fresh instructions from Britain and to hear its latest plans. Meanwhile, Britain goes on reaffirming that the Rhodesian problem can only be resolved through the Anglo-American plan. Through these plans, which claim to be able to stop further bloodshed, these nations are trying to satisfy the rulers in Salisbury. When the British and Americans said they wanted the Patriotic Front to be involved, they pretended to support it and acknowledged that without the Patriotic Front there could be no peace. But that wasn't their true position. That's why London continues to pretend to call for an all-party conference, but really wants to swallow up everyone else into its plans.

Yes, there is no doubt that Britain realizes that the Patriotic Front's plan is to liberate the people of Zimbabwe from enslavement. If this doesn't happen, the patriotic Front will continue with the armed struggle. At the same time, the Patriotic Front has made it plain that it does not accept the British and Western tricks and their pretence of working for peace in Rhodesia and for freedom for the people and the destruction of the Salisbury administration.

Time has run out for those trying to deceive the people of Zimbabwe through their so-called peaceful means of solving the Rhodesian problem. The black people are past being deceived. That's why the Zimbabwe nation is at war, strongly supporting the Patriotic Front in order to liberate the country, so that there will be an end to racial discrimination and all other forms of humiliation and oppressive cruelty perpetrated by the Salisbury ogres. When these people saw that their house was shaking and about to fall, they screamed loudly and said that they were not removing discriminatory laws. This will not happen completely until there is a government elected by the people, for the people and representing the people.

ETHIOPIAN-SUDANESE TALKS UNDERWAY IN SIERRA LEONE

LD161548 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Freetown, February 16, TASS--Negotiations on normalising Ethiopian-Sudanese relations have been started in the Sierra Leone capital. Taking part in the negotiations, proceeding with the mediation of the Sierre Leone President Siaka Stevens and representatives of the African Unity Organisation, are delegations of Ethiopia and Sudan, headed respectively by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia and Ja'far Numayri, president of the Sudan.

ZAMBIA, ANGOLA, ZAIRE HOLD KINSHABA ECONOMIC MEETING

LD171225 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Brazzaville, February 17, TASS--Topical issues of further development of economic ties were discussed at a meeting in Kinshaba between President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, President Agostinho Neto of Angola and Zambian Prime Minister Daniel Lisulo.

Speaking on its results, Agostinho Neto pointed out that his country comes out for all-round economic cooperation with Zambia and Zaire, in the first place in the field of agriculture, industry, export and processing of various raw materials.

OAU COMMITTEE ON UGANDA-TANZANIA CONFLICT MEETS

LD221602 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Nairobi, February 22, TASS--Meetings of the OAU committee for settling inter-African conflicts began here on Wednesday. On the committee are representatives of Zambia, Zaire, Gambia, Gabon, Madagascar, Nigeria, Togo, Tunisia, and the Central African Empire.

On the agenda of the committee's meetings is one question--the armed conflict between Uganda and Tanzania. As Edem Kodjo, OAU secretary-general, stated upon arriving in Nairobi, the OAU leadership is greatly hoping that the committee members will manage to secure a peaceful settlement of the conflict between the two countries.

The committee's meetings are to last two days. The committee is to report the results of its work to the OAU Ministerial Council, the session of which is to open in Nairobi on February 23.

OAU MINISTERIAL COUNCIL MEETING OPENS IN NAIROBI

LD231936 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Nairobi, February 23, TASS--TASS correspondents Geliy Skobelev and Valentin Osipov report:

A regular session of the Ministerial Council of the Organisation of African Unity opened in the capital of Kenya today. The first to be considered, according to its agenda, are budget-financial and certain organizational questions, but lively discussions are expected to take place on the situation in the south of the continent and on other acute political problems of modern Africa.

The attention of the OAU is attracted, specifically, by the frontier conflict between Uganda and Tanzania. The session was preceded by meetings in the Kenyan capital of the OAU committee for setting inter-African conflicts.

Secretary of the General People's Committee on Foreign Affairs of Libya 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, who had previously visited the capitals of Uganda and Tanzania, proposed to the committee members a draft (?document on) how to settle the conflict. The draft provides for reciprocal cessation of hostilities and hostile propaganda, and withdrawal of the troops from the border. The committee's recommendations will be discussed at the ministerial meeting.

Speaking at the opening session, Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi appealed to the independent states for unity and cooperation in the interests of the development of the continent. Referring to the problem of Rhodesia, he stressed that it could not be settled without the participation of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. The president condemned the attempts by South African invaders to preserve their domination and Namibia (?under the) cover of a puppet regime and appealed to Western countries to adopt effective measures against the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa.

WEST TO BLAME FOR ZAIRE'S DIFFICULT ECONOMIC STRAITS

LD230036 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The poor state of Zaire's economy and finances has again arrested the attention of political observers. They wonder who is to blame. In the West, the blame is laid at the door of the Zairians thesmelves, who, as the Western powers claim, have failed to put things right in their own economy. This (?stand) has been (?official) to the Western powers, yet voices are heard now and then that give a realistic assessment to the attitude. (Keith Darton) of the New York TIMES writes that developments that have turned a country which was to become the richest among the non-oil producers in Africa into one of the poorest on the continent are not that simple.

The trouble, he feels, lies not so much with the people of Zaire but with their Western patrons. (Darton) writes that early in the seventies, Western banks literally fought over granting credits to Zaire. Zaire's copper revenues showed a sharp rise at the time and the world business interests rushed to take advantage of this. The international monopolies and banks hurried to derive benefits from Zaire's desire to stand firmly on her own feet, develop her economy and resolve social problems. They penetrated those branches of Zaire's economy which were to bring them maximum profits. But they ignored at the same time the country's salient problems, such as the development of agriculture, transport, education and medical services. In short, the Western powers influenced to a large degree the economic development of Zaire. Consequently, Zaire's debt to the West reached an astronomical sum of $3.5 thousand million. That debt, while a heavy burden on the country, is used by the West as an instrument of diktat and pressure.

Zaire's riches continue to whet the appetite of international big business. The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, acting on its behalf, have imposed on Zaire their plans for restructuring Zaire's economy and finances. The New York TIMES believes that the realization of that plan will lead to a further drop in the living standards of Zaire. In other words, Zaire runs across quite a few difficulties when she undertakes to resolve some of (?its) pressing problems.

Some of them arise due to the increasing exploitation of Zaire by international business interests. The Western powers seem to be not prepared to give up that exploitation. A proof of it is the recent dispatch to Zaire of a fresh contingent of Belgian paratroopers.

NEOCOLONIALISM, NOT RELIGION, MAIN CAUSE OF CHAD UNREST

LD230821 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Feb 79 Morning Editon p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Truce Achieved" from "The Planet Today" roundup of world news compiled by S. Nikonov from material from IZVESTIYA correspondents, TASS and foreign news agencies]

[Text] The heavy fighting in the Chad capital, N'djamena, between the national army siding with President Felix Malloum and Muslim rebels supporting Prime Minister Hissene Habre has ended. The commander of the French expeditionary force in Chad and representatives of the Sudanese mediatory mission attended the signing of a truce agreement. During the clashes, refugees report, more than 4,000 people have died in the country. Hundreds of homes have been destroyed in N'djamena. The majority of foreigners have left the uneasy Chad capital.

Foreign commentators are trying to attribute the exacerbation of the situation in Chad merely to the attempt to settle the country's domestic political problems through the creation of a federation of the Muslim tribes of northern Chad and of the population of southern Chad, the majority of which consists of Christians and pagans. Without denying the difficulty of solving the religious and ethnic problems, the African press is rightly noting that the fundamental reasons for these clashes lie in the intrigues of neocolonialist circles which are seeking to preserve their dominance in Chad.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON CHINESE INVASION OF VIETNAM

PRC Massing Troops on Border

LD231902 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, February 23, TASS--In its reports on the fighting against the Chinese aggressors, the Vietnamese news service points out that China continues to move additional troops into the territory of Vietnam, including tanks, armour-carriers and artillery. The enemy has massed particularly large forces on the Cao Bang direction. In the course of a Vietnamese counterattack the Chinese troops lost here nine battalions in the five days after the launching of the Chinese aggression. The invaders suffered heavy losses in Hoang Lien Son Province, where Vietnamese soldiers and militiamen defended bravely the provincial centre of Lao Cai.

Vietnamese soldiers are fighting staunchly in Quang Ninh Province [placenames as received]. A crushing counter blow has been dealt in Thanfun, Po Han and Cao Ba Lan sectors at two Chinese regiments advancing there. The invaders were hurled back to the Vietnamese-Chinese borderline. Fierce fighting is going on in Lang Son Province, where dozens of enemy tanks and armour carriers have been knocked out and the enemy suffered heavy losses in manpower.

The Vietnamese news service notes that reports coming in from the areas temporarily occupied by the Chinese troops show that the pillage of state and personal property of the Chinese has assumed broad scope there. Pillage and marauding are accompanied, as a rule, by the physical extermination of the civilian population which did not have time to escape from the zone of hostilities. By means of fire throwers and tanks the Chinese soldiers are wiping out Vietnamese villages. The victims of these atrocities include many children, women and old folk.

Chinese Expanding Aggression

LD241418 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] Reports coming from northern Vietnam reveal that China is continuing to expand its aggression. A further 200,000 to 300,000 soldiers have been moved to the Sino-Vietnamese border and they can be sent into battle at any moment. Yesterday the most stubborn fighting took place in the Vietnamese province of Lang Son, where Vietnamese troops destroyed over 500 enemy soldiers. In all since the start of the aggression--and a week has already passed since China unleashed the criminal war--the aggressor has lost over 13,000 soldiers, over 140 tanks and much other military equipment.

In striving to occupy as much Vietnamese territory as possible, the Chinese command is having to resort to the tactic of attacking in waves with complete disregard for losses. On the seized Vietnamese territory the Chinese soldiers have engaged in marauding and robbery.

According to dispatches from Beijing the Chinese mass information media is keeping the people in total darkness regarding the facts of aggression. It is prohibited to listen to foreign radio stations and to post big-character posters on the walls. Yet the posters keep appearing. One, which has been displayed in Beijing, says that by assaulting Vietnam, China has lost its reputation abroad and has isolated itself from the international community. This poster, signed "A Civil Servant," has had many readers. AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE reports that Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the State Council, is personally in charge of Chinese military operations on Vietnamese territory.

Security Council Meeting

LD240537 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Radio and TASS correspondents report from abroad:

A meeting of the Security Council has been convened in New York to examine the situation which has come about as a result of China's aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Setting forth the Soviet Union's position, the USSR representative stated that Chinese aggression has created a serious threat to peace and security not only in Southeast Asia but also throughout the world. Any connnivance with such policy is connivance with the attempts of the Chinese leadership to plunge the world into the abyss of a new destructive war.

The delegations of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia submitted for examination by the Security Council a draft resolution containing a decisive demand for the immediate withdrawal by the Beijing military clique from Vietnam's territory.

Reports arriving from the northern border of Vietnam are evidence that China is continuing to expand its aggression. From 200,000 to 300,000 more soldiers have been sent to the Sino-Vietnamese border who can be thrown into battle at any minute. During the past day the most stubborn battles were waged in the Vietnamese province of Lang Son, where Vietnamese troops annihilated over 500 enemy soldiers. Altogether since the beginning of the invasion--and a week has already passed since China unleashed this criminal war--the aggressor has lost over 13,000 soldiers, over 140 tanks and a great deal of other military equipment.

Seeking to occupy as much Vietnamese territory as possible, the Chinese command is resorting to the tactic of attacking in waves, regardless of human losses. On occupied Vietnamese territory the Chinese soldiers are engaging in marauding and pillaging.

According to reports from Hanoi, the regional forces, the home guard and the self-defense detachments of enterprises and cooperative societies of the provinces of Ha Tien, Cao Bang and Hoang Lien Son have also inflicted serious losses on the Chinese aggressors. According to AFP reports China's military actions on Vietnamese territory are directed personally by Deng Xiaoping, the vice premier of the PRC State Council.

USSR Will Honor Commitments

OW231457 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 22 Feb 79 OW

[Station correspondent's undated interview with (Lokshin), secretary of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace--read by announcer]

[Text] The wave of protest against the Beijing leadership's criminal war of aggression against Vietnam is expanding across the Soviet Union. Millions of Soviet citizens have taken part in large meetings at which they unanimously support the Soviet Government statement demanding an immediate end to the aggression. The largest Soviet mass organizations have issued statements supporting the just struggle of the patriotic Vietnamese combatants. Comrade (Lokshin), secretary of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, who has visited Vietnam on several occasions, recently granted an interview to our station correspondent.

Comrade (Lokshin) said: Dear Vietnamese friends, dear valiant combatants defending Vietnam: Millions of Soviet people who support our committee's activities convey their fraternal greetings to you. We are clearly aware of how the Vietnamese people value peace. For a peaceful life, for a reunified, sovereign country, the people of your country have fought over the past several centuries against the Chinese feudalists, colonialists and imperialists from many countries. The Soviet people bow their heads in remembrance of Vietnamese heroes and highly value your contributions to the cause of consolidating general peace. We consider the struggle you are waging against the Beijing hegemonists to be a patriotic and just struggle for defending your beloved country's honor and dignity and a fight to consolidate peace and justice on our planet.

Comrade (Lokshin) continued: The Soviet people are highly indignant over the crimes perpetrated by the Chinese aggressors in Vietnam. The aggressors hate the people of your socialist country to such an extent that they have even killed women and elderly persons and pushed children into swamps. As everyone knows, the Chinese aggressors have used artillery shells filled with poisonous chemicals to destroy a number of areas in Vietnam. This towering crime can be compared with previous crimes the U.S. aggressors perpetrated in Vietnam. The Chinese rulers' acts are contemptible. By perpetrating such acts they violate elementary standards of international relations and the UN Charter. Their acts run counter to international treaties that forbid the use of poisonous chemicals.

In conclusion Comrade (Lokshin) said: Dear Vietnamese friends: All the Soviet people are of one mind with you and unanimously side with you in your just struggle. As pointed out in the Soviet Government statement, the Soviet Union will honor the commitments it made in the friendship and cooperation treaty it signed with your country. Every Soviet citizen is determined to make contributions to assisting the heroic Vietnamese people.

TASS 24 Feb Roundup Report

LD241822 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

["Strong Rebuff"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, February 24, TASS--There is continued bitter fighting between the Chinese troops which have thrust into Vietnamese territory and the Vietnamese forces repelling the aggression. As is reported by the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, strenuous fighting is going on in the area of Dong Dang. After concentrating big forces the enemy tried to capture a number of heights dominating this highway junction in Lan Son Province. Vietnamese troops inflicted considerable losses on Chinese infantry and tank units to the northwest and northeast of Dong Dang. The advance of Chinese troops on this and some other directions has been stopped.

The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY says that in the area of Banphiet (Hoang Lien Son Province) Vietnamese frontier troops and people's self-defence corps struck a crushing counter-blow on the Chinese 141st Regiment which was on the offensive there. The enemy suffered heavy losses. In a number of directions the aggressor is regrouping its forces. Incoming reports say that the Chinese rush extra manpower and equipment to the battle area. It is clear that they are trying to hold the captured positions despite heavy losses. Engagements are being fought with varying success in the suburbs of Lao Cai.

Paris, February 24, TASS--The Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to France Vo Van Sung said yesterday in an interview with radio station Europe-1 that at present at least 200,000 Chinese soldiers are involved in battles in Vietnam. Over 15 Chinese divisions, he said, thrust into Vietnamese territory and in some places are now within 30 kilometers of the frontier.

As is reported by the Beijing correspondent of FRANCE PRESSE, military columns have been moving over the last two days from the cities of Wuhan and Hangzhou in the direction of the southern Chinese frontier. British tourists who arrived from Nanning said that city streets there are crowded with lorries and jeeps. Foreign observers say that the rush of more army units to the battle area leaves nothing of the Beijing-circulated false story about the "limited character" of Chinese military operations in Vietnam.

Beijing, February 24, TASS--The Chinese authorities have not ventured to tell openly their people that Chinese troops perfidiously crossed the frontier of sovereign Vietnam and are fighting in its territory and keep silent about the crimes committed by the Chinese military on Vietnamese soil. The Beijing rulers keep the Chinese people in total ignorance concerning this aggressive venture against independent Vietnam and withhold information about world public protests against this aggression.

It is noted in local journalist circles that the Chinese Foreign Ministry continues to spread misinformation concerning the aims of the Chinese invasion of Vietnamese territory. This is being done specifically through the ambassadors of certain Western countries.

It has been learned here that Chinese diplomats say in their conversations with members of the diplomatic corps that China is allegedly carrying out in Vietnam a "limited military operation" which is almost a "defensive operation." It is also alleged that China does not seek any further expansion of invasion, which however, is refuted by the actual state of things in the combat area. It is pointed out that in one of the conversations with the ambassadors of a number of Asian and African countries, a Chinese spokesman said that even if China pulls out its troops from Vietnam it will leave its garrisons in some of the so-called "disputed areas." The spokesman did not say what "disputed territories" are and by what right Beijing claims them.

After meeting with sharp protest throughout the world against its aggressive hegemonistic aspirations, which found expression in the invasion of Vietnamese territory, Beijing is now trying in every way to shoot down this wave of protests. In this the Chinese are helped by correspondents of certain Western countries who are trying to pass off the misinformation circulated by the Chinese Foreign Ministry as the real aims of the Chinese top rulers.

Hanoi, February 24, TASS--The aggression against Vietnam, launched by the reactionary ruling circles of China, is an impudent encroachment on the territorial integrity (?of a) sovereign state, a violation of all the standards of international law, NHAN DAN, the newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, writes in its leading article. This war of aggression lays bare the far-reaching plans and designs of the great-Han expansionists, plans aimed at annexing Vietnam and other countries of Indochina and establishing their domination in Southeast Asia.

The reactionary ruling circles of China, the newspaper days, have concentrated on our frontier twenty divisions, including hundreds of tanks and heavy artillery. Over half of these forces have thrust into Vietnamese territory all along the frontier. They have impudently encroached on the territory of an independent sovereign state, a member of UNO, are destroying villages and cities, killing old people, women and children. They have fully revealed themselves as followers of the Chinese feudals and Western imperialists who more than once staged aggressions against our country and were defeated.

Beijing, the newspaper says, circulates false stories about the "limited character" of military operations in order to mislead world public opinion. The mass movement in the world in support of Vietnam and against the actions of the Chinese aggressors shows that the clique of Chinese reactionaries could not deceive anyone. Genuine socialist countries, communist and workers parties, the vanguard ranks of the world working class, and governments who prize independence and freedom, political parties, democratic organizations and progressive public figures who treasure peace and justice, unanimously say: Hands off Vietnam! The aggressive Chinese troops should be immediately withdrawn from Vietnam!

Hanoi, February 24, TASS--According to reports from the Chinese-occupied districts of Vietnam, the Chinese military is using the scorched-earth tactics. After surrounding the Pha Long forestry farm in Hoang Lien Son Province, the Chinese barbarously killed men, women and children who failed to leave in time the area of military operations, burned down their dwellings and destroyed state and cooperative property.

"My 63-year-old father," said Nong Viet Kuan, a peasant from Bao Lam community, Vang Lang district, Lang Son Province, "was tortured to death by Chinese soldiers. They finished off wounded Vietnamese soldiers with bayonets and shot civilians with machine-guns and submachine-guns. Their actions can be compared only to the crimes of fascists." In punitive operations against civilians in the occupied districts Beijing uses so-called Huaqiao, people of Chinese extraction who had left in their time for Vietnam from China. They formed out of them units of cutthroats who are now raging in the occupied territories.

The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY stresses that the Chinese military brazenly flouts elementary standards of international law. The invaders fire upon Red Cross buses and ambulances and use chemical shells. They attacked with such shells the districts of Tima, Loc Binh, Coa Loc, Dong Dang in Lang Son Province.

"The crimes committed by Chinese troops arouse the indignation of the entire Vietnamese people," Nguyen Ngoc, deputy general secretary of the Standing Bureau of the Central Executive Committee of the Vietnamese Writers Union, said to a TASS correspondent. We are determined to strike a crushing blow at the aggressor and to clear our sacred land of the invaders. The use of barbarous means of warfare by China likens them to the imperialists and Hitler fascists.

Hanoi, February 24, TASS--The Vietnamese Committee for Holding the International Year of the Child has urged all governments, public organizations and mothers of the world to defend the children of Vietnam and to condemn the crimes of the Chinese invaders. Chinese troops, the appeal says, destroy villages, schools, hospitals and residential houses and kill children, women and aged people in border districts. The ruling circles of Beijing grossly trample the principles of the United Nations, undermine peace and security in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

Correspondent Reports From Front

LD242320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1720 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by (Vladimir Savcherko) with report from correspondent Leonid Krichevskiy]

[Text] These days the whole world is attentively following the struggle of the heroic people of Vietnam who are courageously opposing the criminal aggression by China. Foreign observers note that by this aggressive action the Chinese leaders have stripped off their mask. Their aggression against Vietnam threatens peace in all of Southeast Asia. The incursion by Chinese divisions onto the soil of the neighboring socialist country was a predetermined criminal act against the whole socialist system, against the national liberation movements. Such aggression by China undermines peace and stability throughout the whole world. Along the whole border area of Vietnam heavy fighting is taking place at the moment. Peaceful towns and villages are being burned. Our correspondent Leonid Krichevskiy reports from the battle regions:

This morning I returned from the battle zone in the province of Hoang Lien Son. In the aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam which started a week ago the Chinese Armed Forces invaded three districts. They seized the town of Lao Cai, which has a population of about 400,000 inhabitants, the settlement and an apatite mine in (Song Hong), neighboring regions as well as a considerable part of the district of Ba Xat. However, the Chinese forces have not been able to advance any further (?because they came up against powerful detachments of the Vietnamese Armed Forces). Together with a group of international correspondents I visited the (?town of) Dong Hoa. This is approximately 8 km from the town of Lao Cai, which has been seized by Chinese troops. The bombardment of this region by Chinese artillery was in progress at the time. [passage indistinct] It was reported to us that the Chinese aggressors had blown up the power station in the town of Lao Cai, put out of action the large apatite mine, and have destroyed many houses. People who have fled from the Chinese say that Chinese troops are barbarously repressing the peaceful citizens of occupied Vietnamese territory.

After we returned later to the district center of [name indistinct] we were told that the fiercest armored vehicle and tank attack by Chinese forces had been repulsed. The Vietnamese Armed Forces in this region, as along the whole length of the front, are firmly holding to their positions.

CAMBODIAN DELEGATION LED BY ROS SAMAY CONCLUDES VISIT

Meets With Zimyanin, Others

LD231437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Friendly Meetings"]

[Text] A friendly meeting took place at the CPSU Central Committee 20 February between M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, and R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and a delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], headed by Ros Samay, general secretary of the KNUFNS Central Committee.

The members of the Kampuchean delegation spoke of their people's selfless struggle and the historical victory which has been accomplished--the overthrow of the reactionary, dictatorial regime and the proclamation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. They stressed that the situation in Kampuchea is developing favorably and the population are greeting with joy and enthusiasm the profound changes taking place in the country.

On behalf of the KNUFNS, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and the entire Kampuchean people Ros Samay, general secretary of the KNUFNS Central Committee, expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for effective and unchanging solidarity with the Kampuchean patriots in their just struggle for national salvation. He expressed the confidence that, with the victory of the revolution in Kampuchea, the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity between the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples will develop and strengthen still further to the benefit of our two countries and in the interests of the cause of peace and social progress.

The Soviet side noted the historic significance of the Kampuchean people's remarkable victory. Having overthrown the bloody regime imposed from outside, the Kampuchean people have embarked on building a peaceful, independent, democratic and nonalined Kampuchea, following the path toward socialism. The Kampuchean people's just struggle, now as before, enjoys the Soviet people's profound sympathies and support. The two sides resolutely condemned the expansionist policy of China's ruling circles, which have made a perfidious attack on Socialist Vietnam. The peoples of the Soviet Union and Kampuchea express their revolutionary solidarity with the fraternal heroic people of Vietnam and demand a speedy end to Chinese aggression and the withdrawal of the Chinese aggressors from Vietnamese territory. The meeting passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and solidarity.

On the same day N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister, met with Ros Samay. During the talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, an exchange of opinions took place on questions of relations between the Soviet Union and Kampuchea and also on a series of international problems of mutual interest.

Samay Speaks on Soviet TV

LD241750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Ros Samay, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, spoke on central television today. During our stay in the Soviet land, he said, we have been able to convince ourselves once more of the principled internationalist stand of the CPSU, of the Soviet Government and of the entire Soviet people, which has rendered enormous support to the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples. After their shameful defeat in Kampuchea, the failure of their attempts to split the unity of the peoples of Indochina, and their designs to use Kampuchea as an instrument of aggression against Vietnam, the Beijing expansionists have resorted to a brazen aggression against the independent, sovereign Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The reactionary Beijing regime has undertaken this aggression in order to support the remnants of the bands of the Pol Pot puppet regime. In Moscow we have seen, Ros Samay went on to say, how the Soviet people, assembled in meetings of many thousands of participants, have indignantly condemned the shameless aggression of the Beijing hegemonists and demanded the immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory. Following the victory of 7 January 1979, a People's Revolutionary Council was set up in Kampuchea. This council is the genuine and legitimate representative of all the people. The council is now fully exercising power throughout the entire country. Our people and their armed forces have been clearing away the last obstacles still impeding the establishment of peace and stability in Indochina.

Delegation Leaves for Hungary

LD241232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 24 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] The delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] left the Soviet Union today for Budapest. It had been paying a friendly visit to our country. The delegation is headed by Ros Samay, secretary general of the KNUFNS Central Committee.

CUBA'S RAUL CASTRO PRESENTS STATE HONOR TO KOSYGIN

ID231930 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 23 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, February 23, TASS--Today in the Kremlin, Raul Castro Ruz presented Aleksey Kosygin with the Order of Jose Marti. Aleksey Kosygin is presented with this award for his outstanding contribution to the cause of socialist construction, for combat solidarity and support for the Cuban revolution, for strengthening the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Cuban peoples as well as in connection with his seventyfifth birthday.

Raul Castro said that the Cuban people know Aleksey Kosygin very well and value his efforts as head of the Soviet Government and one of the leaders of the CPSU taking an active part in implementing Leninist CPSU policy based on principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian and socialist internationalism.

Under the banner of this policy, the party of Lenin and the Soviet state have gained a high and constantly increasing international prestige which is testified to by the love and respect of the whole of progressive mankind for the outstanding leader of the party and state Leonid Brezhnev.

Aleksey Kosygin warmly thanked the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the republic and Fidel Castro for the high award. He stressed that the award is yet another manifestation of the unbreakable friendship between the Soviet and the Cuban peoples, recognition of the outstanding role of the government and the party of the Soviet Union in strengthening the fraternal solidarity and cooperation with the people and the Communist Party of Cuba.

The Soviet people, Aleksey Kosygin said, have always considered solidarity with revolutionary Cuba as their internationalist duty, highly appreciating the fact that the Cuban people has been constantly returning the feeling of fraternal friendship. The peoples of the Soviet Union and Cuba highly value the outstanding role in our cooperation of personal contacts and friendship between Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Fidel Castro.

CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS MOSCOW FOR PANAMA

ID231613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 79 p 4 ID

[Text] TASS--On 18 February a CPSU delegation comprising S.A. Pilotovich, member of the CPSU Central Committee (head of the delegation), K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and A.N. Mineyev, official of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, flew from Moscow for Panama at the invitation of the People's Party of Panama Central Committee.

Meets President, Party Officials

ID251910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 Feb 79 ID

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Pilotovich, member of the CPSU Central Committee, is continuing its visit to Panama. The delegation, which is in that country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the People's Party of Panama, has had a number of meetings with the leadership of the party, met representatives of other political parties, and been received by President of the Republic Aristides Royo. During the conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, problems of mutual interest were discussed.

USTINOV ELECTION SPEECH WARNS OF ARMED FORCES READINESS

LD232242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Report on Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov's 23 February speech to the Kuntsevo constituency voters in Moscow]

[Excerpts] On 23 February, a meeting of the capital's Kuntsevo constituency voters with the candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union for that constitutency, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR defense minister, was held in Moscow.

Warmly received by the voters, Comrade Ustinov addressed the meeting.

[Begin recording] Allow me to thank you most cordially, and through you all the working people of Kuntsevo constituency of the capital, for the great confidence you have placed in me by nominating me as candidate deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, and for your kind words. [applause]

Without any doubt, I refer those kind words to our glorious Communist Party, of which I have been a member for more than half a century, and to its combat staff, the Leninist Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at its head. [applause] The work of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has most vividly and fully embodied the best traits of the Leninist style of leadership: the ability to foresee the course of social processes; to pick out, among the enormous multitude of highly complex tasks, the most important; to concentrate on them the efforts of the party and all the people; wisdom and statesmanship, and outstanding talent as party organizer and tribune--these are inseparably fused in Leonid Ilich with sensibility, attentiveness to people, kindness and cordiality. He has the enormous merit of having created and consolidated a moral atmosphere in our society which promotes the ubiquitous establishment of a principled and responsible attitude to public duty, of a businesslike approach, a spirit of true comradeship, respect for people, concern for them--an atmosphere in which the Soviet people can live and work happily. And it gives me great pleasure today to convey to the working people of Kuntsevo Rayon cordial greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and his best and warmest wishes. [applause]

The present elections mark a jubilee: We will be electing the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation. Ten convocations; they represent 10 stages in the construction of the new society. From a historical point of view, we are divided from the first stage by a rather short space of time; but in that time our homeland has been transformed beyond all recognition. Its economic, political, scientific-technical and spiritual potential has increased many times over. Its defense capability is reliable and strong, and its international prestige is great. From the heights we have now scaled, we can clearly see both the great paths traveled by the land of the soviets, and the vistas that have opened before us. The scale of our present deeds and plans is, of course, beyond comparison with what was mapped out in the pre-election programs of, say, two or three decades ago. But in their main tasks, they form a single whole, continuing and developing each other. The foundation of all pre-election programs is the party's invariable course toward consolidating the might of the country, reliably ensuring its security, raising in every way the prosperity of the people--the course toward the building of communism. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Ustinov stressed that the CPSU's international activity at the present time is determined by a peace program worked out by the 24th and developed by the 25th party congresses. It is aimed at ensuring favorable peaceful conditions for communist building in our country, at strengthening the socialist community and the general peace and security of peoples. But every step on the way to cementing detente, to strengthening peace and international security comes at the cost of great efforts, demanding enormous tenacity, farsightedness and firmness, said Comrade Ustinov, characterizing the contemporary international situation. The forces of reaction still possess great influence. They are putting all kinds of obstacles in the path of detente, striving to exacerbate the international situation, stepping up the arms race, heating up the beds of military tension. The reactionary U.S. circles have acquired the unsavory role of instigator and inspirer of such efforts. The United States is nudging its partners in NATO onto the path of military preparations. The present Beijing leaders are also acting in harness with the most shameless of these reactionaries.

[Ustinov--begin recording] The armed aggression launched by the Chinese leadership against the peaceful population of Vietnam is one of China's most dangerous provocations and ventures against neighboring sovereign states. This aggression testifies to unceasing attempts by Mao's heirs to plunge the world into war.

By its perfidious attack on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Beijing revealed before the whole world the real nature of its hegemonistic policy. Through the fault of imperialist aggressors the Vietnamese people have had no peace for many years and the soil there has become soaked with blood. And now on that soil the Chinese rulers again unleashed a war, killing women, children and the aged.

This action of monstrous cynicism is a gross vilation of international law and it shows how irresponsible Beijing's attitude is toward the destinies of peace and with what criminal ease the Chinese leadership resorts to arms. This is an open and impudent challenge to all mankind.

The Soviet Government's statement, which reflects the firm and consistently international policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, contains a clear-cut and unambiguous appraisal of the aggressive actions of China's reactionary rulers. This major political document expresses the thoughts and sentiments of all the Soviet people, of everyone who cherishes peace on earth, and is a serious warning to the Chinese aggressors.

The Soviet people wrathfully condemn the adventurist actions of the Beijing leaders and resolutely demand an end to impudent encroachments by Chinese aggressors on the sovereignty and security of Socialist Vietnam. They unanimously declare their full solidarity with, and full support for, the rightful cause of the Vietnamese people.

Against the plots by the enemies of peace, the Soviet Union is putting forward an active line to deepen the process of detente, curb the arms race, and improve the international climate. Such a line undoubtedly meets the fundamental interests of all peoples. Full, realistic opportunities exist to deepen and materialize the process of detente. The way to implement these opportunities is to reject attempts to act from a position of strength, and strictly comply with the principles of equal security and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries. [end recording]

Speaking about the role of the USSR Armed Forces, Dmitriy Federovich Ustinov stressed that they are a reliable shield of the land of the soviets, a powerful guardian of the socialist conquests, the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, a bulwark for general peace.

[Begin recording] Our armed forces are always imbued with concern and awareness. They draw their power and might from the support of all the people. Soviet servicemen have at their disposal not only powerful military equipment: They are armed with the most advanced military science, backed by the remarkable experience of the victorious struggle in defense of the socialist fatherland. Comrades, I can report to you with full responsiblity that the combat readiness of the Soviet armed forces is on a high level, and that this safeguards the successful solution of any tasks set by the party and people. This should be borne in mind by all those who feel like playing with fire and rattling their sabres, wherever they may be--in the West or in the East.

The Soviet Army and Navy's main source of strength, the highest principle, the basic foundation of Soviet military construction, is leadership by the Communist Party. Of invaluable significance for the purposeful and comprehensive solution of tasks in strengthening the country's defense and developing and improving the armed forces is the unslackening, constant attention shown by our party's Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and personally by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Chairman of the USSR Defense Council, Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. [applause]

The life and activities of Leonid Ilich as a worker, engineer, political worker on the front, leader of party and state, are for those who toil in towns and in the countryside, for servicemen of the army and navy, a bright example of fortitude and selflessness, examples of a vast capacity for work and purposefulness, spiritual generosity and simplicity. His books and reminiscences "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "Virgin Land" have become for every communist and for every Soviet man a wise textbook of life.

The Soviet Armed Forces are observing their sacred duty in defense of the fatherland and the gains of socialism and communism in single rank with the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries. This international alliance of a new type is based on the unity of the cardinal interests and aims of the fraternal countries, on the common character of their systems, and on Marxist-Leninist ideology. The unswerving fidelity of Warsaw Pact states to the good causes of peace, socialism, democracy and national independence was once again confirmed at the Political Consultative Committee Conference last November in Moscow.

The inviolable alliance of the socialist community countries is a mighty and effective factor for peace and stability in international relations. Its Joint Armed Forces are a reliable bulwark of the security of the fraternal peoples and their creative work.

At present, servicemen of the army and navy, together with all the Soviet people, are preparing for elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet. They received with much enthusiasm the CPSU Central Committee's appeal to all voters, to all Soviet citizens. The high assessment given in it to the armed forces inspires the army and navy servicemen to selfless and joyful work. Today, on the 61st anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, all servicemen of units, ships and formations proudly report to the party and the people that they have reached new heights in acquiring mastery in combat and in raising their vigilance and combat-readiness. Soviet servicemen, like all our people, are full of resolve to safeguard the defense capacity of our motherland by their selfless toil, now as in the future. [applause]

HISTORIAN ATTACKS ARGUMENTS OF 'UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS'

LD232030 Kiev in Ukrainian to North America 2200 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Talk by Doctor of History Mykola Kotlyar: "Reunification Was the Result of the Development of Historical Ties Between the Ukrainian and Russian Peoples"]

[Excerpts] Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists are trying hard to cast a shadow upon the friendship of the fraternal Ukrainian and Russian peoples. Thus, being unable to refute the Ukrainians' nationwide wish for an alliance with Russia, nationalist historian Ivan Rybchyn states in his book, "The Dynamics of Ukrainian Cossacks," published in Munich in 1970, that this wish could be explained by the influence of evil forces.

He writes that the words "Russian tsar" were perceived by deeply religious Ukrainian Cossacks as some sort of a secret, magic force they could not resist. This historian is probably beyond understanding the fact that the Ukrainian people had striven to unite not with the tsar, but with the fraternal Russian people.

It seems that, being aware of the absurdity of this explanation, another nationalist would-be historian, Ivan Kuzyk-Berezovskyy, cynically regards the noble aspiration of the Ukrainian people for reunification with Russia as a national disease of the Ukrainians.

Our ideological enemies even deny the legitimacy of the term "reunification." Starting with Antonovych and Hrushevskyy, they have been trying to prove that the Ukrainian and Russian peoples--with respect to their origins--are allegedly alien to each other and that no friendly ties existed between them up to the mid-17th century and that no common values existed in their spiritual and material cultures. Therefore, they maintain, there was no reason for their reunification into a single state.

Falsifying historical facts, the nationalist authors strive to impose the idea that the Kievite Rus was allegedly a state conceived by Ukrainians alone. As for the Russians and Belorussians, these sprung up from a quite different root. Thus, their paper SVOBODA wrote in May 1978 that the emigre historians should show the world that the Ukraine has descended from our Kievite Rus, whose culture was shining in the east of Europe long before the Russians could advance from a lower rung of development.

Denying the common roots of the origins of the Ukrainian and Russian peoples and trying to use their own version of the history of the Kievite Rus, the nationalist falsifiers aim at substituting for the fact of the reunification of the two peoples--which was in line with the whole content of their historical development--with a nation of annexation. Present-day science resolutely refutes the provocative fabrications of the bourgeois pseudoscholars on the different origins of the Ukrainian and Russian peoples or on some major differences in their material and spiritual cultures.

Therefore the nationalist authors' blabbering on some enmity between the Ukrainian and Russian peoples throughout their millennial history is absurd. Especially nonsensical is the claim of nationalist historian Mykola Chubatyy in his book "The Princely Rus-Ukraine," published in the West, that as far back as the 12th century sharp antagonism allegedly existed between the Russians and Ukrainians. And all this is pushed through when every educated person well knows that in the 12th century neither Russians nor Ukrainians existed. Instead, all Eastern Slavs belonged to a single, ancient Rus ethnic group.

The facts of antagonism cited by Chubatyy were simply instances of bickering between various princes which were common in the Rus political life of the feudal period. For example, the 12th century documents cite numerous examples of quarrels between the princes of Kiev and Chernigov for the Kievite throne--in fact more numerous than the quarrels between the princes of Kiev and Suzdal. But the nationalists prefer to bypass these facts, for they just cannot be placed into their procrustean bed of invented enmity between Russians and Ukrainians.

The common historical origin and destinies of the Russian and Ukrainian peoples is the force which has strengthened their friendship and unbreakable fraternity along the road they have traversed together. Against the background of the historical facts, the attempts by the paid servants of anticommunism, that is, bourgeois-nationalist falsifiers, to drive a wedge between the peoples of the Soviet country, and in particular to deny the centuries-old friendship and fraternity between the Russian and Ukrainian peoples, are groundless and pitiful.

UKRAINIAN 'LIBERATION' ORGANIZATIONS IN WEST DENOUNCED

LD231946 Kiev in English to North America 0300 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

["Viewpoint From Kiev" program presented by Serhiy Hrynyuk]

[Excerpt] Good evening. In all probability, there are many science-fiction readers among our listeners. This literary form is widespread and very popular. Science-fiction has gained a wide following. Its topics are sharp and exciting. The authors' thoughts are often original, with the same applying to their heroes, and, of course, there are daring ideas, often very much down to earth.

After such an introduction to tonight's talk, you are probably expecting to hear some fantastic story or announcement. In a way, you have guessed it correctly, because tonight we would like to try our hand in the genre of political fiction. Then we will ask you how much of what we say corresponds with reality. Well, you have to judge for yourself.

Try to imagine the following: You have tuned in to Radio Kiev and are listening to the news. Your ears prick up when you hear the announcer declare the following:

[Unidentified female speaker] Yesterday a conference was held in Kiev, at which a new organization was created--the Liberation League of Great Britain. For some time now public sentiments in the Ukraine have [word indistinct] against the oppressors of this one's independent country. Now it is (?being exploited) unmercifully by the Common Market. The resolution adopted at the conference says that France, the FRG, Italy and other continental colonizers are bringing into Great Britain top quality butter and [word indistinct] and are taking out industrial products--electronic machinery, automobiles and machine tools.

The league's program foresees that the British Government will be asked to stop trading with Common Market countries and asks the leaders of trade organizations to act against this policy and [words indistinct].

[Hrynyuk] This news item then ends with the following line:

[Unidentified female speaker] The league has been formed by Ukrainians of British origin, the descendants of those practical Englishmen who managed the estates of cross-bred Ukrainian landowners in the 18th and 19th centuries.

[Hrynyuk] Or, here is another news item.

[Unidentified female speaker] A group of inhabitants from the Zaporozhye region in the southern part of the Ukraine where bumper crops are often raised have set up an organization for the defense of Ukrainians in Iowa, the heart of the U.S. corn belt. They will publish a newspaper called THE VOICE OF IOWA. (?And since Americans of Ukrainian descent) in Iowa will even be fined for drunken driving, they will demand that the Soviet Union immediately present to the U.S. Government a note condemning this infringement of human rights.

The organization for the defense of Ukrainians in Iowa plans to set up branches in all civilized countries of the world so as to force the United States to turn over this state to the Ukrainians so that an independent Ukrainian state of Iowa can come into being.

[Hrynyuk] On hearing this, you would say: Absurd! What utter nonsense! And I agree with you, what has just been said--these two so-called news items--do not make sense for a normal healthy mind. It seems like something from a mixed-up dream. Even if such leagues and organizations actually did exist, they certainly would evoke the justifiable anger of the British and American peoples, because this would be direct interference in the internal affairs of their countries.

But, unfortunately, such organizations do exist--not in the Ukraine, of course, but in the United States, in Great Britain, in the Federal Republic of Germany, in Australia and other capitalist countries. Day after day they, so they say, liberate the Ukraine from Russian colonizers and invaders, precisely that very Ukraine which 60 years ago voluntarily and irrevocably chose the socialist way of development in the union with other Soviet republics, including the fraternal Russian people.

Who are they, these uninvited liberators and what do they want from the Ukraine? They are groups of Ukrainian bourgeois-nationalist emigres who call themselves the League for the Liberation of the Ukraine, the Ukrainian Liberation Front, the Lemko Freedom Organization, and suchlike. The leaders of these organizations are people with a shady past, traitors of their homeland. They collaborated with Hitlerites and escaped from retribution to the West where they nurse devilish plans for a third world.

KOSYGIN RECEIVES HONORS, GREETINGS ON 75th BIRTHDAY

Party, State Greetings

LD231219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers warmly and cordially congratulate you, prominent figure in the Communist Party and Soviet state, on your 75th birthday.

You devote your great experience of party and state work and all your strength and knowledge to selfless service to the great cause of communist building and to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism.

With all our hearts we wish you, Aleksey Nikolayevich, our dear friend and comrade, long years of life, good health and further fruitful activity for the sake of our party and the Soviet people, in the name of the triumph of communism.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers

October Revolution Order

LD231221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 79 p 1 LD

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree Awarding Comrade A.N. Kosygin the Order of the October Revolution"]

[Text] Moscow, Kremlin, 20 February 1979--For great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with his 75th birthday, Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, is awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

DISMISSAL OF RAYKOM SECRETARIES SHOWS NEED FOR EXACTINGNESS

LD161655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Raykom Secretary"]

[Excerpt] There is now a stable complement of secretaries in most rayons. And this is a good thing: Confidence inspires and accumulated experience helps in work. However, confidence must be combined with exactingness. A stability policy certainly does not mean that someone should be kept in this post come what may, even tolerating very serious shortcomings. Such "concern" for cadres does great damage to them and to their work, and usually results in failure.

Shortly before a rayon conference two secretaries of Orlovskaya Oblast's Zalegoshchenskiy Raykom had to be dismissed. The delegates blackballed, i.e. failed to elect to the new committee, Kh. Galimov, secretary of Krasnoyarskiy Kray's Kazachinskiy Raykom. The editorial office is receiving letters about other instances of some rayon leaders' unworthy behavior--conceit, parochialism, and incorrect attitude to criticism and the abuse of their official position. Cases of this sort must be given a prompt and principled evaluation.

The Rostovskiy Obkom Bureau recently expelled from the party I. Kozmin, former first secretary of the Myasnikovskiy Raykom, for gross violations of party ethics and using his official position for his own ends, by illegally building a private residence in a grossly self-indulgent manner at the expense of kolkhozes. The decision was, of course, the right one. But it must be pointed out that such measures were only taken after a check carried out by a CPSU Central Committee Party Control committee. Prior to this check the man who had committed illegal acts not only went unpunished but was even promoted to leadership work in the oblast center.

The November (1978) CPSU Central Committee Plenum instructed party organs to enhance cadres' activity and personal responsibility for successfully resolving their appointed tasks. The responsibility of party committee secretaries is especially great. The consistent fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the targets of the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole are to a considerable extent dependent on their purposefulness, persistence and ability to lead people.

SUPREME SOVIET PANEL SCORES PRC INVASION, EXAMINES ELECTION

LD220943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 79 pp 1-2 LD

[TASS report: "Session of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Excerpts] A routing USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session took place in the Kremlin 19 February under the chairmanship of V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Opening the session, V.V. Kuznetsov noted that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium is receiving numerous letters from Soviet citizens and labor collectives angrily condemning the hegemonist policy of the Chinese ruling circles, who have unleashed an aggressive war against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV].

The participants in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session wholly support the Soviet Government statement on the armed aggression against the SRV. They expressed solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese people in their just struggle for the freedom and independence of their socialist motherland and for the inviolability of its borders.

The progress of preparing for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet was examined at the session. A report was delivered by A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the Central Electoral Commission and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Summing up the results of the discussion, V.V. Kuznetsov stressed that the election campaign was now entered an exceptionally important stage--the candidate deputies are meeting with their voters everywhere. These meetings are demonstrating with new vigor the monolithic unity of party and people, the inviolability of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people and the great fraternal friendship of all the nations and ethnic groups of our country. The meetings with the voters are characterized by activity and businesslike efficiency and by the high demands being made of the candidate deputies, and they point toward the implementation of the decisions adopted by the party. A tremendous mobilizing influence is being exerted by the CPSU Central Committee appeal to all voters and also by the preelection appeals of the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

The question of ratifying the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia signed in Moscow 20 November 1978 by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, was then examined.

On behalf of the Soviet Government, which presented the treaty for ratification, V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, delivered a report. He stressed that the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and Ethiopia is a document of great political significance which places Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation on a firm treaty basis in the interests of the peaceful creative labor of both countries' peoples. [paragraph continues]

The treaty is permeated by the sides' concern to strengthen peace and international security. It serves to improve the situation in Africa and to consolidate the relaxation of international tension; the final elimination of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid; and the full implementation of the UN declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples.

On behalf of the foreign affairs commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, the session was addressed by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission. He reported that the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' foreign affairs commissions had examined and approved in joint session the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia. The treaty presented for ratification reflects the principles which guide the CPSU and Soviet state with respect to the countries that have liberated themselves from colonial dependence. It is an important contribution to the consistent practical implementation of the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the peoples' freedom and independence announced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 25th party congress. It promotes the strengthening of friendly ties between the USSR and African and other developing countries.

A motion that the treaty be ratified was proposed on behalf of the foreign affairs commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities.

Speaking in conclusion, V.V. Kuznetsov stressed that the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia sums up and generalizes everything that has already been done in bilateral cooperation. At the same time it lays firm foundations for the further development and strengthening of Soviet-Ethiopian relations in various spheres and for the two countries' cooperation in the international arena. The treaty is not directed against third countries and will serve the cause of peace in Africa and throughout the world.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium unanimously ratified the friendship and cooperation treaty between the Soviet Union and socialist Ethiopia.

The Presidium set up a commission for International Year of the Child in the USSR, under the chairmanship of N.A. Tikhonov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Certain other questions of state life were examined.

Participating in the discussion of these questions were P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Deputy Chairmen M.A. Yasnov, A.P. Vatchenko, I.Ye. Polyakov and I.G. Kebin, and L.N. Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court.

Participating in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session were I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; T.Ya. Kiselev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

PERSONNEL RESHUFFLES IN ESTONIAN RAYON REPORTED

LD151457 [Editorial Report LD] Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 3 February 1979 publishes on page 4 a 200-word ETA report on a 2 February Rakvereskiy Raykom plenum which relieved A.-B. Upsi of his duties as raykom first secretary and Bureau member "in connection with his election as secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee." The report notes that "Yu. Niysuke, who previously worked as chairman of the Rakversekiy Rayispolkom, was elected raykom first secretary" and that "B. Gorbunov, who worked previously as an Estonian CP Central Committee instructor, was elected raykom second secretary and Bureau member." The report states: "K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, participated in and delivered a speech at the plenum."

The newspaper also publishes on page 4 a 200-word ETA report on a Rakvereskiy Rayispolkom session which elected M. Sistok, "who worked previously as Rakvereskiy Raykom second secretary," as rayispolkom chairman.

KAZAKH INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY AIDE RETIRES, REPLACED

LD220957 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[KAZTAG "Diary" report]

[Text] The Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade Viktor Yefimovich Tyurin Kazakh SSR first deputy minister of internal affairs and has released Comrade A. Ye. Zhdanov from this post in connection with his retirement.

G.I. OBATUROV PROMOTED TO ARMY GENERAL BY SUPREME SOVIET

LD260857 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Feb 79 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree"]

[Text] Moscow, Kremlin, 19 February 1979--The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that:

The military rank of army general be conferred on Col Gen Gennadiy Ivanovich Obaturov.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

COSMOS-1078 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 22 FEB

LD221624 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1607 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--The launch of the latest artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1078 was carried out in the USSR today. The satellite contains onboard scientific apparatus designed to continue research into outer space. The satellite was put into orbit with the following parameters: initial period of orbit 89 minutes; apogee 306 km; perigee 160 km; and inclination of orbit 72.0 degrees. Besides scientific apparatus, the satellite is carrying a radio system for accurate measurement of the elements of orbit as well as a radio telemetric system to transmit data to earth about the work of the instruments and scientific apparatus. The apparatus installed aboard the satellite is functioning normally. The Coordination-Computation Center is processing incoming information.

NEW PARAMETERS FOR SALYUT-6 ORBITAL STATION PROVIDED

LD151346 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Flight Control Centre, February 15, TASS--The scientific station Salyut-6, which was orbited on September 29 1977, has been in outer space for over 16 months. The parametres of its flight path are now as follows: Maximum distance from earth--330, minimum distance--307 kilometres, period of revolution--90.7 minutes, the orbit's inclination--51.6 degrees. Under the station's automatic flight programme, its onboard systems equipment and apparatus continue to be tested in the conditions of a long space flight. According to telemetric information sent back to earth, temperature in the station's compartments is 16 degrees centigrade and pressure--750 millimetres of mercury column. The incoming information is being processed and studied.

MANNED SOYUZ-32 SPACESHIP LAUNCHED 25 FEB IN USSR

LD251410 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 25 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 25, TASS--The spaceship Soyuz-32 has been launched in the Soviet Union at 14 hours 54 minutes Moscow time today in accordance with the program for outer space exploration. It is piloted by a crew including spaceship commander Lieutenant Colonel Vladimir Lyakhov and Flight Engineer, Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR Valeriy Ryumin. The flight program provides for docking with the station Salyut-6. As the station has been in outer space flight for nearly one year and a half now, the crew will have to carry out an additional evaluation of the possibility of the further functioning of its systems and equipment in operation in the conditions of manned flight. The cosmonauts feel well. The on-board systems are functioning normally.

FURTHER REPORTS ON ACTIVITY, BACKGROUND OF SOYUZ-32

Cosmonaut Training Chief's Remarks

LD251458 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 25 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow, February 25, TASS--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from the Baykonur Cosmodrome: Today the 38th manned launch under the Soviet space programme took place three and a half months after the longest, 140-day expedition by Soviet cosmonauts.

The crew of the Soyuz-32 comprised of Lieutenant Colonel Vladimir Lyakhov and Flight-Engineer Valeriy Ryumin are on their way to the Salyut-6 orbital station in which, in the course of the 16 months of its functioning two basic expeditions and four visiting expeditions were carried out, of which three (with cosmonauts from Czechoslovakia, Poland, the GDR) were made under the Intercosmos programme.

Vladimir Shatalov, the leader of the Soviet Cosmonauts' training programme, who himself has made three flights in orbit in Soyuz spacecraft, said after the start that the perfection of the orbital systems with the participation of the Soyuz manned spacecraft, Salyut orbital stations and Progress transport craft remains today the main trend in the Soviet space programme.

The Salyut-6 station, now in orbit, Shatalov said, has yielded record periods of operation as a manned craft (eight out of sixteen months). This was achieved not only owing to four refuelling ships, but through the more effective operation of the station's control and life-sustaining systems.

The Salyut-6 is adapted for lasting operation owing to two docking units allowing to make orbital programmes more sophisticated and perfect them in the service of different branches of science and the economy. We are also satisfied that the Salyut became the first orbital platform for the work of international expeditions in orbit, Vladimir Shatalov said.

Preparations for Flight

LD251532 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 25 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 25, TASS--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from the Baykonur Cosmodrome:

The first call-signals of the 1979 space season resounded in the silence which fell today on the Kazakhstan steppe following the launching of the Soyuz-32 spacecraft: "The third stage has been actuated. Flight is normal, the craft went into an artificial earth satellite orbit."

For 530 seconds the rocket put its millions of horse power to the task of overcoming the earth's pull. And the preparations of Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin for the flight had lasted about the same number of days.

We first learned the name of the 37-year-old commander of the Soyuz-32 Vladimir Lyakhov when we were seeing off Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov on their 140-day-long flight: Together with the already known Valeriy Ryumin (of the Soyuz-25 flight) he was appointed a double of the crew. For four and a half months the on-the-land duet of Lyakhov and Ryumin followed the schedule of their orbiting friends. And we remember how crowded that schedule was: Four Soyuz-Salyut dockings, three Progress cargo craft, a walk in space, and two international expeditions.

Yet the commander had readied himself for such strain all his conscious life. The son of a Donets coal miner, who did not live to see victory in the Second World War, he had a difficult childhood in the town of Antratsit in the Ukraine, then studied at the higher airforce school in Kharkov, which he finished at the age of 23. He was known as one of the ablest fliers. A report requesting permission to hold examinations for enlistment in the cosmonauts' group reached Moscow from the Far East where Lyakhov served after finishing the flying school. He wrote it in 1965, impressed by man's first space walk.

Following studies at a technical school in the town of Kaliningrad near Moscow, the Soyuz-32 flight-engineer Valeriy Ryumin joined the cosmonauts' detachment after five years of "space service", working at a designing bureau as a leading test engineer of space technology. When the council of experts passed the decision on the readiness of the space rocket complex and crew for the launch, we asked the chief of the cosmonauts' training programme, Airforce Lieutenant General Vladimir Shatalov what he felt as he saw off his friends on the space flight. "I am excited," he said, "as a pilot seeing them off on a flight. Though some forty manned craft have already started from Baykonur's space-port, space expeditions will not become something ordinary for a long time. Every new launch, every new docking is another step to still more complicated work in orbit, aimed at exploring the earth and space in the interests of all mankind."

Biography of Cosmonauts

LD251500 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 25 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 25, TASS--Vladimir Lyakhov, commander of the spaceship Soyuz-32 launched in the USSR today was born on July 20, 1941 in the town of Antratsit, Voroshilovgrad region (Ukraine). After graduating in 1964 from the Kharkov higher airforce school he served in the airforce, mastered the operation of several types of aircraft and had flown more than 1,300 hours. He has the qualification "military service pilot, first class" and "test pilot, third class." Vladimir Lyakhov is member of the CPSU since 1963. He was enlisted in the detachment of cosmonauts in 1967 and passed a full course of training for space flights. In 1975, he was included into the group of direct preparations for flight in a Soyuz spaceship and orbital station Salyut as crew commander. In the same year, Vladimir Lyakhov graduated from the Gagarin airforce academy, while continuing work at the cosmonaut training centre.

Flight Engineer of the spaceship Soyuz-32 Pilot Cosmonaut of the USSR Valeriy Ryumin was born on August 16, 1939 in Komsomolsk-na-Amure (Siberia). After completing service in the ranks of the Soviet Army, Valeriy Ryumin entered the Moscow forestry engineering institute in 1961 and after graduating from it, he worked at a design bureau, where he proved to be a technically competent engineer with initiative taking part in designing and trials of new types of space equipment. Valeriy Ryumin is member of the CPSU since 1972. He was enlisted in the detachment of cosmonauts in 1973, and underwent a full course of training for flights in the spaceships Soyuz and orbital stations Salyut. Valeriy Ryumin took an active part in controlling the flights of manned spaceships and orbital stations. He made his first space flight in October 1977 as flight engineer of the spaceship Soyuz-25.

Second Day in Orbit

LD260814 Moscow TASS in English 0809 GMT 26 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 26, TASS--A TASS correspondent reported from the Flight Control Centre: The second working day of Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin started at eight hours 30 minutes of Moscow time today. In accordance with the flight program, the cosmonauts are checking the onboard systems of the Soyuz-32 spaceship. The parameters of the spaceship's flight in orbit after the correction of the flight trajectory are: maximum distance from the earth's surface--283, minimum distance--244 km, period of revolution--89.6 minutes and inclination of the orbit--51.6 degrees. According to reports of the crew and date of telemetric information the onboard systems of the spaceship are functioning normally. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.